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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE ISSUE BETWEEN JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA

WHY SHOULD the ownership of a few farms in California cause grave concern to the governments at Tokyo and Washington, and awaken rumors of war in the press of two friendly nations? While mass-meetings in Japan shout for war with the United States, the venerable Count Okuma declares that "only the influence of Christianity" remains to prevent such an outcome, and President Wilson resorts to the unprecedented course of sending his Secretary of State to Sacramento to "counsel and cooperate" with the members of the California Legislature, many are wondering why there is so much international excitement over a matter affecting directly only a few farmers. California explains that "white supremacy and the American standard of living are at stake," and the Japanese reply that "the issue is one of discrimination, and reflects upon our national honor, and its importance is, therefore, not to be measured by the number of our countrymen materially affected." Speaking as a dispassionate observer, the London *Times* dissects the "inflammatory susceptibilities" in evidence on both sides by saying that "the Japanese consider the immediate dispute to be merely symbolical of the whole question of their future status in the world," while "the action of the California Legislature only represents one phase of the rising alarm in the United States at the growth of large populations not akin in spirit and tradition to the original founders of the American nation." Further:

GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA.

"We would not willingly affront the dignity of Japan, nor offend its pride," he says, "but what of the dignity of California?"

"On a solid mass of ten million negroes there has been superimposed a dense layer of backward peoples from Southern and Eastern Europe, and the white races in the Western States have an additional dread of competition from Asia by folk who can underlive the white man.

"Japan, on the other hand, tho cherishing no impossible dreams, is gaining a foothold on the American Continent, and is keenly resentful of implications of racial inferiority. It is the humiliation which wounds her, and the proud and sensitive nation which has newly won a place in the world feels acutely that her sacrifices and struggles have not yet achieved for her all the recognition which she deems to be her due."

Sending Mr. Bryan to Sacramento, in the opinion of many editors, is practically a confession that the proposed legislation threatens to embroil us with Japan. The President's position is regarded as peculiarly embarrassing, because on the one hand, as head of the Federal Government, he is responsible for the treaty rights of Japanese subjects in this country, while, on the other hand, he has no constitutional right to prevent the California Legislature from acting as it pleases in the matter. In a telegram addrest to Governor Johnson, he appeals "with the utmost confidence" to "the people, the Governor, and the Legislature of California" to avoid "invidious discrimination" which "will inevitably draw in question the treaty obligations of the United States." The assertion that popular feeling in California is strongly in favor of excluding the Japanese from land ownership seems to get some color from the fact that

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on April 15 the Assembly passed a drastic Antialien Land Ownership Bill by a vote of 60 to 15. Some of the lawmakers are quoted as saying that if no such law is finally passed by this legislature the people themselves will resort to the initiative to bring about the result they desire. "The people of California have become impatient of diplomacy and world politics, and are no longer to be denied in their imperative demand," says State Senator E. S. Birdsall, author of one of the measures in question, who thinks that "if the Antialien Land Law went to the people it would pass by a vote of 3 to 1." The two big propositions involved, says Senator Birdsall, are these:

"First—Have we the right to enact such legislation? If we have not, then the act would be automatically offset by the Constitution and existing treaty rights.

"Second—Is this a demand by the whole people of California? The latest and most conclusive answer to that is the overwhelming vote by which the Alien Land Law passed the Assembly."

The proposed legislation, according to the same authority, represents "the cool determination of American citizens of the West Coast to prevent the encroachment of a race problem and to maintain their own economic standards." And in a public statement Governor Johnson points out that other States—Arizona, Washington, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and even the District of Columbia—have enacted laws prohibiting the ownership of land by persons ineligible for citizenship, without any international disturbance ensuing. He says:

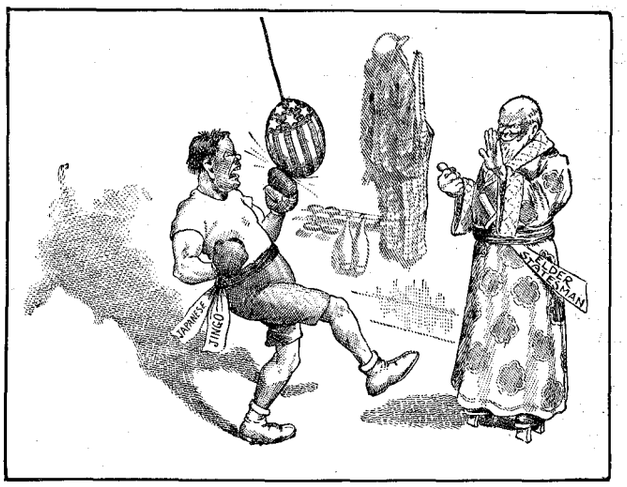
"Californians are unable to understand why an act admittedly within the jurisdiction of the California Legislature, like the passage of an alien land bill, creates tumult, confusion, and criticism, and why this local act of undoubted right becomes an international question. Of course, the California Legislature would not attempt to contravene any treaty of the nation, nor to do more than has been done by the Federal Government itself and many other States. To say that California must do less, or be subjected to harsh criticism and the charge of disrupting friendly relations with foreign Powers, is to deny to California what has been freely accorded to every other State in the Union and what has never been questioned with any other State.

"Our legislature is now considering an alien land bill in

DISTURBING THE EQUILIBRIUM.
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennesseean*.

general language and not discriminatory. If terms are used which are claimed to be discriminatory, those very terms long since were made so by many enactments and by the laws of the nation itself. Broadly speaking, many States have endeavored to prevent the ownership of land by those ineligible to citizenship. The power to pass such laws is conceded, but immediately upon the exercise of this power by a great sovereign State, a remarkable and inexplicable outcry is heard all over the land and in other lands as well. . . . . .

"We of California ask therefore: Should California be singled



ELDER STATESMAN.—"S-s-s-s-h. Here's where I go through his clothes for some more taxes."
—Patrick in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

out for attack when it is exercising the same right that has been exercised by so many States and by the United States itself?

"Japan, until 1910, had an absolute law against alien ownership, and in effect has it yet. What the United States Government has done, what has been done by many States of the Union, what has been done by Japan, all of which admittedly has been done in pursuance of unquestioned power and undoubted right—is now attempted to be done by the State of California, and no reason can logically exist for hysteria, for sundering friendly relations with any Power, or for offense and threats by any nation."

The treaty rights which are supposed to be threatened by California's attitude are thus set forth in Article I of the treaty of 1911 between the United States and Japan:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established."

Since Article VI of the Constitution of the United States declares that "treaties made . . . under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land . . . anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," the question here seems to be one of interpretation. Nothing in the Japanese treaty of 1911, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, seems directly to forbid the enactment by any State of laws prohibiting alien ownership of farms, or limiting the expressly permitted leases of land to the purposes of residence and commerce, excluding those of agriculture; or curtailing the duration of the leases declared to be permissible. "Whether the terms 'commerce,' 'manufactories,' and 'shops,' will be held by the courts to include any of the activities of agriculture is a question for the future," he adds.

The census of 1910 showed that there were then 41,356 Japanese in California, in a total population of 2,377,549. Washington and Oregon brought the number in the Pacific Coast States up to 57,703. According to many authorities the number has not appreciably increased since that time, because Japan has put a check on her coolie emigration to this country. Accord-

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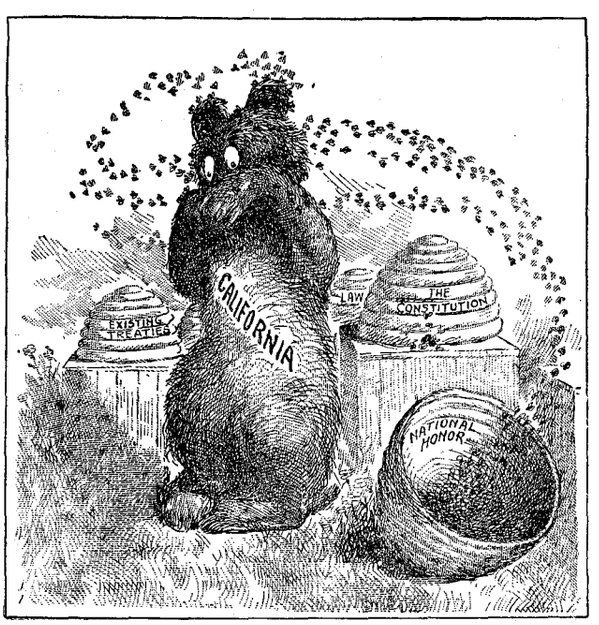
ing to Mr. Kiyoshi Kawakami, a Japanese writer living in this country, the facts and figures in the case by no means justify the alarmist note sounded by certain Californians. In a letter to the New York *Times* he says:

"It is more than twenty years since Japanese began to be interested in agriculture in California, and yet farm lands now owned by them total but 17,000 acres. In a State with 12,000,000 acres of agricultural lands 17,000 acres owned by Japanese are but a negligible quantity.

"Those sections of California in which Japanese have been chiefly active in farming are the San Joaquin and the Sacramento Valleys. The northern half of the San Joaquin Valley, unlike the coast regions of the State, is noted for its rigorous winters and scorching summers. Because of this inclement climate the development of the country was long delayed. The Sacramento Valley and the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley consist mostly of lowlands, always damp and often inundated. This section was therefore long regarded as unhealthful, and was shunned by most immigrants. It was the Japanese who opened these regions at the invitation of California. He braved the heat and cold of the Northern San Joaquin Valley, and has converted it into a thriving fruit country, famous for its raisins and wines. He worked upon the unsanitary farms on the lower reaches of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Rivers, and has made the country rich with onions, potatoes, beans, and fruits. Yet for this great contribution what has the Japanese received? Only 17,000 acres of land—8,000 acres in the Northern San Joaquin Valley, 7,000 in the Southern San Joaquin Valley, and 2,000 in the Sacramento Valley. The two great valleys are in themselves an empire, containing some 37,456 square miles of arable lands. If we may judge the future of the Japanese farmers in California from what they have achieved in the past twenty years, it seems not even the remotest possibility that they should become a 'menace' to the agricultural interest of the State.....

"Besides the land owned by the Japanese, there are some 170,000 acres rented by them. Because of the increasing difficulty experienced in securing labor, landowners in California find it more convenient to rent their farms to Japanese, whom they regard as the most desirable tenants on account of their industry, reliability, and steadiness. As tenant farmers the Japanese have become an important factor in the agriculture of California, but it is highly improbable that they will attain as important a position as landowners. The price of land is high and is growing higher, and the American or white landowners are not willing to sell their holdings."



UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

Another Japanese, himself a landowner in California, also testifies that most of the little land owned by Japanese there was originally so poor that the native farmers did not attempt to cultivate it. To a representative of the New York *World* he says:

"Florence, Cal., is a very good example. Nobody tried farming in Florence before the Japanese went there. And it is a sandy land. The Japanese made it one of the best strawberry-producing lands in the whole State. And by the effort of the Japanese farmers the land value advanced as much as ten times."

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ALL READY IN THE EVENT OF POSSIBLE HOSTILITIES.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

The other side of the picture, however, is thus portrayed by V. S. McClatchy, proprietor of the Sacramento *Bee*, who describes the Japanese in California as land-grabbers, who have a systematic and effective method of driving the native farmers off the land:

"They take charge of entire communities by methods of gradually displacing native-born Americans. Take, for instance, the case of an orchard. Japanese labor drives out all other labor, as the Japs will work for less money. Then, when there is no other labor, they will refuse to work unless given a lease of the orchard. Later they may force a sale of the orchard to them in the same manner. As soon as the Japanese become owners the surrounding property is no longer desirable.

"The entire strawberry district of Florin, Sacramento County, is now in the hands of the Japanese, and it was acquired in just this way. They have actually forced out the whites.

"We understand the danger, and you Eastern people do not. You would do what California is doing if you were placed in the same position. . . . . .

"It isn't only in strawberries. It's in potatoes, and in prunes, and in oranges. All the way from Oroville to San Diego the Japanese are forcing the issue. They have seized the Vaca Valley, which is the richest valley in the State and the earliest to reach the market with spring vegetables. Once they get a hold in a neighborhood, they make it as obnoxious as possible for white owners who cling to their land. Land values all around them fall rapidly, and no laborers are to be had for white men's farms."

"California is not rabid against Japan, but it has learned that Japanese and white men can not live successfully side by side," says another journalist, with first-hand knowledge of the situation. California is right, insists Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, because "the Japanese would not make good citizens and do not made good residents." So, too, thinks the Baltimore *American*. The Tokyo Government, thinks the Detroit *Free Press*, "lacks ground for even a formal protest," and *The News* of the same Michigan city advises us to ignore Japan's "bluff." Another outside paper that believes the Nipponese land invasion to be a serious menace to the white man's

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agricultural future on the Pacific Coast is the New Orleans *Picayune*, in which we read:

"The unwillingness of the States west of the Rocky Mountains to permit unrestricted immigration of Japanese or other Asiatics is too deep-seated to be overcome by any pressure that the eastern half of the country may be able to bring, and the sooner the Japanese realize this fact the better. Greatly elated by the easy victory won over Russia, in a war which the latter Power had to wage 6,000 miles away from its home base, the Japanese are deluding themselves with the notion that they can as easily defeat any other country. Knowing the practically defenseless state of the Philippines, they imagine that this country can be frightened into according them the same rights of residence and property ownerships as are freely accorded to Europeans, hence they are disposed to be bumptious and threatening.

"Our Government would make a serious blunder did it permit itself to be swerved a single hair's breadth from its traditional policy toward all Orientals by any amount of bluster that the Japanese may indulge in. The American people do not desire Oriental immigration or citizens of Asiatic birth, and no government would dare to disregard this popular mandate."

Native Californian farmers have assured their Assemblymen that "the Japs will do more harm if left alone to the property owners of California than all the scale, white-fly, or blight combined." Yet the Pacific Coast papers, curiously enough, are for the most part ignoring this burning topic in their editorial columns. The San Diego *Union*, it is true, remarks quietly that the Legislature must not be influenced by outside pressure or hysteria, but must "determine what is right and expedient and act accordingly." Even such commercial arguments as that the pending legislation would hurt the San Francisco Exposition and cripple the Pacific Coast's Oriental trade, it adds, are relatively unimportant and beside the mark. To the San Francisco *Post* and *Chronicle*, however, these arguments seem more substantial. If the California Legislature embroils the whole nation with Japan, warns *The Post*, the other States may refuse to participate in the fair. It admits, however, that while antialien legislation should be avoided at this session, "it may be ultimately advisable." And *The Chronicle* remarks:

"The fact is that this boycotting business can work both ways. "And if California insists on boycotting aliens, its people may expect with perfect confidence a return boycott which will make us squirm."

The same paper declares that "the Japanese population among us is not increasing or likely to increase, and the number now here is not large enough seriously to affect any interest." Even more outspoken in its condemnation of the alien land laws is the Los Angeles *Times*, which urges the legislature to "go home at once" before it "bankrupts the State, destroys its credit, closes its factories, ruins its farmers, deprives its workers of their jobs, pensions mothers-in-law, involves the nation in a war with Japan, and makes California an object of derision from Bangor to New Orleans." "If California insists on her right to legislate against the Japanese," remarks the Portland *Oregonian*, "then if any fighting shall result, let California do it, while the other States look on." "It is time for California to realize that it is part of the United States—a fact involving responsibilities as well as privileges," admonishes the Chicago *Tribune*. "We believe out our way that California's proposed anti-Japanese legislation is unnecessary and unfair," says Mr. Hilton W. Brown, general manager of the Indianapolis *News*. "There might be some consolation in a war with Japan; California would probably get what is coming to it," remarks the Cleveland *Leader* sardonically. And the Florida *Times-Union* remarks gloomily: "It seems not at all improbable that California will force the United States into a war with Japan for a cause for which not 10 per cent. of the people of this country feel any sympathy."

Altogether, thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Japanese issue confronts the Wilson Administration with a more formidable aspect than it wore when encountered by either President Roosevelt or President Taft; and in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we read:

"It must be hoped, and it may fairly be supposed, that some way will be found of 'saving the face' of the Japanese and of allaying their irritation, but no student of the situation can doubt that it contains the seeds of an irrepressible conflict which is certain sooner or later to occur and which may be precipitated when it is least looked for."

THE CAPTURE OF SCUTARI

WHATEVER PERIL to the peace of Europe may come from Montenegro's capture of Scutari in defiance of the Powers, the American press, at least, feel no hesitation in expressing their frank admiration for the doughty mountaineers and their king. America was represented in the trenches before Scutari by "whole battalions of American riflemen"—Montenegrins living here who went home for the war—says one well-informed writer, and all the Allies, in fact, were heavily reenforced from this country. With our recruits went our sympathies, it would seem. King Nicholas comes in for many warm tributes. "We have merely retaken our own," he said after the recapture of the town the Turks took before Columbus discovered America, "and we will hold Scutari against the Powers as courageously as we fought against the Turks." In February he said to a New York *World* correspondent:

"I and my subjects are determined to take Scutari and to keep it. I am an old man and this has been my life's object. Scutari was ours before the Turks took it from us by force of numbers 300 years ago. Scutari will be my capital in the future.

"If the great Powers try to prevent us from taking Scutari—and keeping it—we shall resist so long as one Montenegrin remains to fight. So if they do try, a European war is unavoidable."

Austria may compel Nicholas to give up his prize, but the feeling of his people may be judged from these words of ex-Premier Miyuskovitch, printed in the Paris *Matin:*

"We are now told that Austria intends to take it from us. If Europe permits her to do this she will have to take it over the dead bodies of all our male population. It would not be possible for King Nicholas, even if he were willing, to bow before the decision of the Powers; the Montenegrin people and army would oppose such a course as one man.

"Let the public opinion of Europe judge between the attitude of our poor little country and that of the six great European Powers."

The defiance of all Europe by this handful of Balkan highlanders brings the following praise from the New York *Tribune:*

"It has been a spectacle for gods and men to see the embattled fleets of the great Powers alined in the Adriatic blockading the Montenegrin coast, dictating the raising of the siege of Scutari and threatening dire penalties if the mandate were not obeyed; while Nicholas and his troops on the rocky heights above have ignored them and only persisted the more resolutely in siege and storm. Why not, indeed? Why had not the Montenegrins the same right to take Scutari, if they could, that the Germans had to take Metz, or the Japanese Port Arthur? Their right was the more confirmed because it was known that the only reason for disputing it was Austria's sordid desire to keep Montenegro and Servia crippled and hampered by maintaining an Austro-Albanian fortress on the very frontier of the mountain state.

"Now, having achieved his splendid undertaking, suppose that Nicholas says with MacMahon, 'here I am; here I stay'? What will the Powers do about it? Will the Concert of Europe go to war against a state with only two-thirds the area of Connecticut, and with less than a fourth of the latter's population, to coerce it into the relinquishment of one of the most primary and fundamental rights of states, its title to which it has established with a sacrifice and a heroism seldom paralleled in history? We should greatly doubt if all or a majority of the great Powers would thus play the subservient monkey for the raking out of Hapsburg chestnuts."

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THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S "NEW FREEDOM"

AMID THE CRASH of precedents that are being broken these days, observes the New York *Tribune*, "the ancient rule that 'little Vice-Presidents should be seen and not heard' very properly goes down with the rest." And as Mr. Marshall releases himself from his self-imposed sentence to "four years of silence" he perhaps considers himself as much of an authority on "The New Freedom" as another. But, to use the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* phrase, the leading Eastern newspapers have "come down like a thousand o' brick" upon the Vice-President's recent observations on wealth. Mr. Marshall, at the New York Jefferson Day dinner and on several occasions later, warned rich men that the growing discontent among the poor might have serious consequences, that "hunger and a longing for happiness are abroad in the land," and that property rights are growing less sacred in the opinion of the multitude. This "going about the country outdoing Cassandra, Jeremiah, and Theodore in foretelling evil," occasioned much grave shaking of heads in metropolitan sanctums, and the New York *Times* and *Journal of Commerce* have been telling their readers what a dreadful calamity it would be "if there should be a vacancy in the Presidential office before the present term is over." The Progressive *Evening Mail* calls him a demagog and a "defamer of the American people." And an organ of Mr. Marshall's own party, *The World*, declares that for him "to give free rein to his tongue to no purpose but to stir up unnecessary class hatred is to render a great disservice to his party and the Administration."

But down in Louisville, Kentucky, such remarks from the New York papers are read with a smile by Colonel Watterson, and in a *Courier-Journal* editorial he ventures to surmise—

"that the Vice-President had no more thought of stirring up class hatred than the senior Senator from New York had last December when, addressing the members of the Chamber of Commerce, he told them that half the world believes them a lot of thieves."

So, too, we find Mr. Marshall protesting that he has said nothing new or revolutionary, that men like E. H. Gary and Wayne MacVeagh have said the same things, in stronger language. In his Jefferson Day address the Vice-President asked "thoughtless rich men" to consider what would happen should the "have-nots" decide to make common cause against the "haves." He continued:

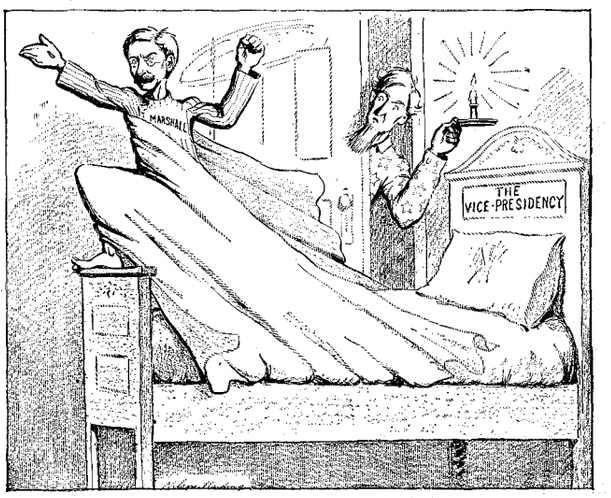
"Suppose a Governor and a General Assembly in the State of New York should repeal the statute of descents for real and personal property and the statute with reference to the making of wills, on their death how much vested interest would any relative have in the property which fell from their nerveless hands at the hour of dissolution? The right to inherit and the right to devise are neither inherent nor constitutional, but on the contrary they are simply privileges given by the State to its citizens.

"Let backward-looking and inward-looking men read the returns of the last election. Let them put on masks, go down into the East Side and hear what people are saying about them. Let them not close their eyes and dream that what has been forever will be. . . . . .

"The belief that there is an unequal distribution of wealth in this country has been supplemented by the belief that much of it has been obtained through special privilege, that it did not come by labor, skill, industry, barter, or trade, but through watered stocks and bonds, through corners on commodities, through corruption of legislatures, through the sale of impure foodstuffs, through wrecking railroads, through all the devices known to man whereby the law is not abrogated but chloroformed. . . . . .

"The backward-looking and inward-looking men may be able to temporarily check the onward movement of the forward-looking men, but if they do it will be an unwise interference and may result either in a paternalistic system of government which can only endure upon the basis of ignorance and serfdom or in a socialistic system which will destroy both the opportunity and desire of man to exercise in the fullest capacity his natural and acquired endowments."

Most of the explanations which Vice-President Marshall has made in reply to his critics are reassertions of these statements, with constant emphasis on their being not personal opinions, but a "fair presentation" of the trend of public thought. Mr. Marshall does not believe in socialism. He merely suggests "the folly of educating people, enlarging their views of life and teaching them to enjoy good things and then foreclosing the door of opportunity upon them so that they cannot enjoy life



INSOMNIA.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

and obtain those good things." Two further declarations of the Vice-President may be noted, the truth of the first being generally denied by conservative dailies, the second being chosen by a Socialist editor as containing the essence of the Marshall speeches:

"Men of judgment have exprest to me the opinion that were a vote to be taken on the proposition that all estates over $100,000 revert to the State upon the death of the owner—the $100,000 being exempt—it would be carried two to one."

"One man in my State told me that he had $100,000 and was about to set up in a business that was controlled largely by a trust and that he was warned not to proceed. He had figured out the amount that would be needed for his plant, how much his raw material would cost and what labor could be had. One of his own friends told him he had better not go on; the trust would drive him out of business."

Mr. Marshall's ideas on inheritance are seriously discust by a number of editors. Some agree that the right to devise and inherit is a mere privilege, which can be taken away by the State at will; others, with the New York *World*, say that it is "as much a right and no more a privilege than the right to hold property while living." The New York *Sun* and the Houston *Post* argue that such reversion to the State as Mr. Marshall speaks of would destroy all incentive to accumulation and "annihilate human enterprise." Tho it agrees with Vice-President Marshall as to the increase in socialistic and ultra-radical sentiment, the Atlanta *Constitution* does not share his fear of the coming dominance of socialism. It reasons "that 'big business' is already awaking and carrying out the theory of Vice-President Marshall by acquiring a very healthy conscience" and that "the needed reforms and readjustments in this country will come, not by socialism or even an approach of it, but through rich and poor, high and low, working together through the established political forms already at their disposal."

But Socialist papers like the New York *Call* and St. Louis *Labor* reply that the reform will come through the triumph of socialism, for tho the Vice-President is opposed to socialism, a

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THE ANXIOUS SEAT.
—Murphy in the San Francisco *Call.*

"PRISONER, HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SAY BEFORE SENTENCE IS PASSED?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

SAD FATE OF OUR "BEST TARIFF."

million voters "are sternly set for it." And the St. Louis paper rather pities Mr. Marshall and sees only futility in his "cry of despair"—

"In going to New York and making his sensational speech there, Vice-President Marshall thought he could whip the lions of capitalism into line and permit the Wilson Administration to carry out some of its campaign promises. However, the lions of capitalism will not even get up in their den and take notice of Mr. Marshall. They will have a smile of pity for him."

THE TARIFF AND THE COST OF LIVING

THE CHIEF CONCERN of the Democratic tariff revisers, according to Mr. Underwood, is to lighten the burden of the consumer, and it seems to the New York *World* (Dem.) that "a tariff debate which promises to end in real benefits to the consumer is a novelty to the present generation." Whether the new schedules will actually bring any relief, however, the future alone will tell. Protectionists have their doubts about it. The feeling of the New York *Press* (Prog.), for instance, is that "we should rather have all the American people employed and able, out of their wages, to buy their bread and butter, high cost or low cost, than for a part of them to be at work and getting their bread and butter for less than before, with another part out of work and getting no bread and butter at all." But the Washington correspondent of another Progressive daily, the Chicago *Tribune*, looking over the result of Democratic labors, asserts, without reservation, that the "free market basket" is provided beyond question by the Wilson-Underwood Tariff Bill. President Wilson's insistence upon future free sugar and present free wool is considered due to his concern over the cost of living. He is said to believe that the consumer will feel the sugar tariff reduction at once, and free wool is thought by many friends of the bill to mean cheaper clothes and cheaper blankets in a few months, altho these statements are not accepted by many authorities connected with the production of the articles concerned. Sugar is not alone among the foods which are to be made cheaper. There have been "free breakfast tables" in previous tariff bills, but Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, who represents the Chicago *Tribune* in the capital, finds after an examination of the agricultural schedules "that the American citizen hereafter can eat for breakfast, lunch, and dinner food which will not bear a cent of duty." Just as an indication of what he means he mentions several articles taxed under the existing Payne Tariff, but now to go on the free list. There is oatmeal, which, he says,

"under the existing law pays a duty of 1 cent a pound; bacon and hams, 4 cents a pound; fresh meats, 25 per cent. ad valorem; milk, 2 cents a gallon; cream, 5 cents a gallon; condensed milk, 2 cents a pound; potatoes, 25 cents a bushel of 60 pounds; lard, 1½ cents a pound; corn, 15 cents a bushel of 56 pounds; cornmeal, 40 cents a hundred pounds."

Then there is the list of grains upon which the duties are cut down, and the fruits and nuts which are likewise affected. The lemon duty, for instance, is reduced from 69 to 24 per cent. Other important food articles to which Mr. O'Laughlin calls Chicago consumers' attention are the following, which will now pay only about half the present duties: Macaroni, butter and cheese, beans, beets, pickles, eggs, honey, peas, poultry, and vinegar.

Now, among the Democrats who will support the bill are many members who must face disappointed constituents interested in industries likely to be unfavorably affected. But their point of view, says Chairman Underwood, in his speech introducing the measure bearing his name, has hitherto been national. To quote certain notable paragraphs from the New York *Journal of Commerce's* report of this authoritative utterance, which the New York *World* calls by far the ablest ever delivered by Mr. Underwood:

"The real question we have to contend with is the rights and interests of the consumer, the mass of the people. The rights of the manufacturers are secondary to the rights of the great American consuming public.

"Now the main reason why a revision of these customs duties was demanded was because of the increased cost of living since the passage of the Dingley Law. All commodities have increased an average of 46 per cent. since the passage of the Dingley Law. It would be unfair to say that the whole increase is due to the tariff, but it is fair to say that the greater proportion of increase has grown out of abnormal protection.

"I want to say that tho we have reduced the tariff in favor of the consumer, it would be unfair to say that it will immediately reduce the cost to the consumer. But there is one law we can point to—the law of supply and demand. Retailers

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"TOSS IT ABOARD, HAVEN'T TIME TO STOP."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF.
—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

have goods on their shelves bought under protection duties. The merchant will not buy more goods until he has sold these. But I do believe that when the present stocks of goods are sold and this bill becomes effective, the American people will receive a real reduction in the necessities of life.

"The cry has always been made when an attempt is made to reduce duties that it will impair industries. The greatest impairments of industries have been the shackles of protection, fastened like barnacles to the ship of industry. This has prevented our merchants from going abroad with their wares. It has stifled energy; it has put a premium on incompetency. We find that industries highly protected are running with equipment sixty years old. These enterprises are running uneconomically, and are asking the American people to pay them tribute on their ancient factories."

In the report of the Ways and Means Committee, presented with the Underwood Bill, the old tariff system is characterized, according to the New York *World's* summary, as "the basis upon which many economically impossible combinations have been constructed" and these combinations along with many collateral causes have brought about an artificial inflation of prices, while the consumer has been paying "an unjust and improper tax." The passage of the Democratic measure means not only a new basis of taxation, "an altogether new fiscal system," but likewise "a reduction in the cost of living that will come gradually, but surely, as the new economic era asserts itself." With this report are published certain figures upon which some of the foregoing statements from Mr. Underwood are apparently based. As *The World* summarizes them:

"There has been an increase of 93.2 in the wholesale price of farm products between 1897 [the year of the Dingley Tariff] and 1913; food has increased 46 per cent., clothing 35, metals and implements 48, drugs and chemicals 23, house-furnishing goods 24, miscellaneous 44 per cent. The average increase in all commodities has been 46.7 per cent.

"Then follows a list of 226 trusts which were formed in these years, with a list of the number of plants controlled and their capitalization."

The debate over sugar and wool hinges on the question whether the gain to the consumer is sufficient to outweigh the loss to the producer. Upholders of each end of the argument were quoted in these columns last week. In both cases it is generally acknowledged that the price of the raw material will drop. But will the difference simply swell the pockets of the manufacturer and the dealer, or will it, at least in part, be reflected in our grocery and clothing bills? This must be left to the further discussion which is bound to come in Congress and in the press before the Underwood Bill reaches President Wilson. But just to show how far apart the debaters are, we first quote a Southern Democratic editor, then a sugar trade authority.

Taking as correct the New York *Globe's* (Ind.) estimate that free sugar and free wool together "theoretically mean a reduction of $2.20 per capita in the annual cost of living," the Macon *Telegraph* remarks that

"a poor struggling family of five would save $8 on sugar and $3 on wool, or $11 annually, and would welcome the opportunity. And a saving of $198,000,000 annually by the American people as a whole is not a trifling matter."

But Mr. Truman G. Palmer, who is secretary of the United States Sugar Beet Industry, says in concluding a statement printed in the New York *Herald:*

"Those who figure that the refiners advocate free sugar for the purpose of giving the people cheaper sugar are counting without their host. While free sugar would give the refiners the power to reduce prices to a lower figure than could be met by the domestic producers, this power need be exercised only long enough to drive the home producers out of business, when the refiners, having gained their coveted monopoly, could sell sugar at the old price and pocket the extra $52,000,000 a year, which now helps to run the Federal Government."

There are certain other "vulnerable spots" in the Underwood Bill which seem "quite indefensible" to the New York *Journal of Commerce*. This paper objects to "the discrimination against foreign shipping or the disguised subsidy to American shipping, concealed in the proposed 'discount' of 5 per cent. on all duties upon goods imported in vessels built in the United States and owned wholly by its citizens." But the average reader, perhaps, will have more interest in *The Journal of Commerce's* protest against "retaining duties on certain grains, including wheat, oats, and buckwheat, and removing them entirely from the cereal food products derived from these gains." This, it argues, will hurt our millers, "will be of no benefit to American farmers, and the duty on wheat and oats will add to the cost of cereal foods as surely as if it were levied directly upon them."

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WHAT THE RAILWAY FIREMEN WIN

HIGHER WAGES and better working conditions are assured by the award of the board of arbitration in the dispute between the fifty-four Eastern railroads and their 31,000 firemen. "It is the most important labor dispute ever arbitrated under the Erdman Act," says the *Evening Sun*, which has nothing but admiration for the settlement of labor disputes in this orderly process. The fact that the board's decision, favorable as it is to the firemen, is also unanimous, incites this newspaper to point out the lesson of the folly and waste of strikes as against the fair and intelligent conduct of matters debatable before the arbitration board as a court of last resort. The public has been saved the privation and loss that must have resulted from a strike on all the railway lines of the East. The roads and their employees have just so much more to their credit in wages and dividends; and the good example of such a termination to a most serious dispute has "a value hardly to be exaggerated."

The three members of the board, Judge W. L. Chambers, Vice-President W. W. Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Vice-President Albert Phillips, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, are unanimous in a decision that affects more than one-fourth of the total railroad mileage of the United States. Besides an increase in the daily wage of firemen, the award establishes a uniform scale of wage for the same class of workmen on all the roads involved in the case. The award takes effect from May 4, 1913, altho the firemen's demand was that it should be made retroactive, as of date July 1, 1912.

Estimates of the actual increase in the wage scale of the firemen vary. The New York *World* quotes ex-Judge Chambers, Chairman of the Arbitration Board, as placing it at "an average estimated at 6 to 12 per cent," and the same newspaper relates that "a prominent Pennsylvania Railroad official, after going over the award, said he did not believe the net flat rate wage advance would exceed an average of 8 per cent., and might not exceed 6 per cent."

The New York *Evening Post* cites an estimate of $4,000,000 increase in annual expenses to the roads, about the same amount as was entailed by the engineers' strike, and it hints that the public will be asked to foot the bill:

"Whether these incidents are to be followed by similar movements affecting other departments of the railway service is a question for the future; but in any case the idea of a revision of railway rates to correspond to increased expenses, prominently put forward a couple of years ago and checked by the vigorous interposition of Attorney-General Wickersham, can hardly fail to be suggested afresh by these developments."

A similar idea is put forward by the New York *Sun*, which brings up and dismisses other sources of revenue as impracticable and concludes that:

"Increased rates, putting on the public the new burden, are the sole refuge of the railroads, and the necessity for these will soon be apparent even to the shipping community itself."

Yet public sympathy, notes the New York *Times*, seems to be with the men who have acquired a "habit of victory," while the railroads have acquired a "habit of defeat." So that—

"It would seem that the increase of wages must go on until public opinion changes through an alteration of the point of view developed by the demonstration of the effect upon users of railways. In that case the railway outlook is disturbing, unless perhaps these awards by public bodies may supply a basis for advancing rates."

Some new method of settling these disputes is needed, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which criticizes the arbitration system sharply:

"The awards are determined by expediency rather than justice or equity, and are the fruit of coercion rather than a sense of right. There is agreement to abide by the decision for a fixt period, but nothing is finally settled. Trouble is not permanently averted. There is need of a system of proceeding more judicial in character and more authoritative in effect, where the parties will have an equal chance for justice and the rights and interests of the public will be duly regarded."

"Amend the Erdman Act," says the New York *World*, and gives its reason:

"It is absurd that arbitrators should be named in any such case because of their personal bias. Yet that is exactly the situation which the Erdman Act creates by giving to each side the selection of one member of the arbitration commission. It is not reasonable that the balance of power should lie in the hands of a single individual who must resist the pressure borne upon him by the opposing interests of his associates."

Emendation is suggested, too, by the New York *Tribune:*

"Arbitration is a long and costly process. It should not be necessary to repeat it in a year. Nor should the public be subjected to the uncertainties arising from disputes between the public carriers and their employees every twelve months, as is now possible. An award should be made binding for at least three years."

The statement of President Carter, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, by telegraph to the New York *Tribune*, may be cited as the judgment of that organization on the award:

"The decision is a fair one, and perhaps the increase in wages is as great as could be expected under arbitration."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

TALK about the eternal fitness of things, Japan's new minister of finance is Baron Takah-cashi.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

ANOTHER strange event must be chronicled for 1913. A president of Honduras has died a natural death.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PERHAPS Mr. Carnegie could be persuaded to build embassy and legation buildings for our frugal government.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

MR. HAMMERSTEIN wants to give opera again. Possibly he could be persuaded to accept an Ambassadorship.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

WOMAN'S place in the world seems to have been fixt by the suffrage movement. It's on the first page.—*Detroit News.*

As interpreted by the Democratic party free wool means more clothes for New York and less food for Wyoming.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT would be less of a joke to any American State in stirring up war if it had to do all the fighting itself.—*New York World.*

IN Paris a newspaper is being printed on thin sheets of dough, so that it can be eaten after it has been read. Evidently the real Literary Digest.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

So far, all that Colonel Harvey and Colonel Watterson have got out of the new Administration are some new pictures for their papers, and some fresh texts for editorials.—*Dallas News.*

PRESIDENT HUERTA says that Mexico "will soon settle down to its normal condition." Is the prospect as bad as that?—*New York Mail.*

IT must be rather disconcerting to Democracy to have the tariff bill indorsed so enthusiastically by Europe.—*Boston Transcript.*

PRESIDENT WILSON has a remarkable memory. He is still keeping in mind the promises he made six months back.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

IF the militants scorn roast beef, how can they be expected to have any respect for the Bank of England?—*New York Tribune.*

OF course, President Wilson is the man who put the dent in precedent.—*Greenwood Journal.*

NEW YORK understands her own needs. Her new court-house will be the largest in the world.—*Boston Herald.*

REVISING the tariff may not make living cheaper, but it makes life more interesting.—*Washington Star.*

IT will go hard with Post-Impressionism, now that the National Child Labor Committee is aroused.—*New York Tribune.*

ONE feature of this wool schedule is that it may make it somewhat less profitable for wolves to deal in sheep's clothing.—*Hartford Times.*

ONE harmless summer amusement seems destined to be that of predicting the death of the Progressive party.—*Toledo Blade.*

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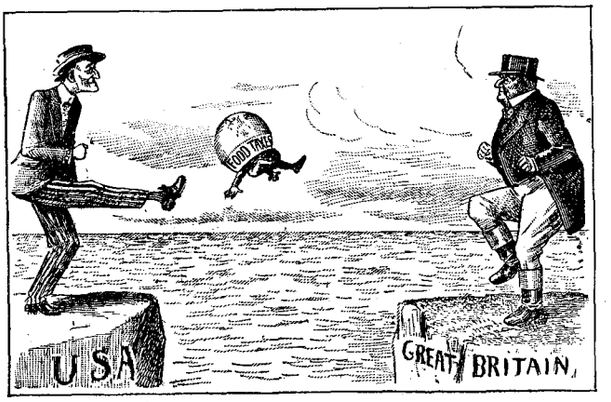
FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLAND ON OUR NEW TARIFF BILL

NO SUCH JOY is apparent in the English press as critics of the new Tariff Bill have led us to look for. Predictions that our factories will emigrate to England would make a strong article, but the English papers are not making any such forecasts. Instead, we find the expectation voiced by some that lower tariffs will turn America into a great exporting country, threatening Britain's place in the world's trade. One of the most eminent economists in England is Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., who has had much influence in reforming the Board of Trade Returns and is a prolific writer on economics. He contributes an article to the London *Daily News* in which he bids the free-traders to moderate their transports over the Underwood Bill. Thus we read:



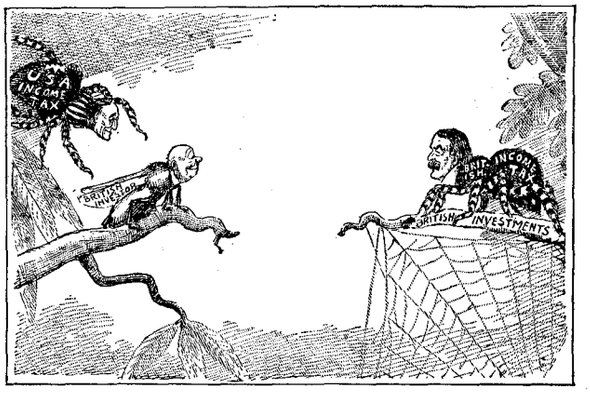
NOT WANTED.

COUSIN JONATHAN—"You're not wanted here—git!"
JOHN BULL—"Ditto here!" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"I am sorry to see so many people hastily jumping to the conclusion that America's move toward free trade is a magnificent thing for British exporters. It is a conclusion of a very crude character, and those who have arrived at it show that they do not understand the respective parts which British free trade and American high protection have played in building up British exports. The truth of the matter is well understood and exprest by Mr. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, in his statement which accompanied the new Democratic tariff. 'The future growth of our (American) great industries lies beyond the seas,' said Mr. Underwood, and he argues that the reformed tariff will fit the American manufacturer to capture the world's markets."

England has hitherto exported twice as much as America, and why, he asks. Protection has created "artificially high prices" in raw materials and manufactured articles, so that "America is handicapped in competing with European manufacturers." The consequences of the Underwood Bill are thus outlined in their effect on English industries:

"If the new Democratic tariff becomes law, the handicap of the American exporter will be partly removed. Many important materials will be put on the free list, and the duty on others will be greatly reduced. That will make a world of difference to American competition, and it will not make it easier, but in some cases more difficult, for the British manufacturer to enter the American market. It is perfectly true that in certain cases our exporters will find an immediate advantage, but let no one imagine that in the long run the breaking-down of the American tariff barrier, if it eventually proves to be that, will help to expand British trade. On the contrary, regarding the markets of the world as a whole, the American exporter will be assisted to a larger share of it, and we will lose part of what we should have had if American high protection had remained."



TWO SPIDERS *and* A FLY.

THE FLY (who has invested capital and interest in American securities to avoid the British Income-Tax Spider)—"Ha! You can't get at me here—there's no Income-Tax Spider on this side!"
THE NEW DEMOCRAT SPIDER (U. S. A.)—"Isn't there? Don't you be too sure." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

This opinion is shared by the London *Saturday Review*, which gives a long account of the provisions and tendency of the bill, and proceeds:

"How about foreign competition? What will be the effect of the lower tariffs on European trade, and on Canada, the West Indies, and Australia? So far as this country is concerned we are not sanguine that any material advantage will accrue to our trade. Formerly the tariff was excessive; the reductions will still leave it effective to bar any considerable increase in our exports of manufactures. The drastic cuts in the wool schedule may stimulate some new trade from the Bradford area; but when we note that the largest reductions are to be made in the yarns, and progressively smaller reductions in the more fully finished categories of manufactured cloths, there is some reason to fear that, as with Germany, an increased importation of yarns may be accompanied by a serious reduction in the quantity of cloths. The reductions are not designed to aid Bradford, but New England."

Some advantage will, however, accrue to Canada, continues this paper:

"Canada, on the other hand, is likely to derive much benefit from the proposed free importation of corn and meat, and the large reductions in the principal farm and forest products. The introduction of the new tariff is the fullest justification of Canada's determined refusal two years ago to indorse the reciprocity policy favored by the Laurier Government. Practically all that was then offered by the United States in return for material concessions and political sacrifices by Canada is now offered free. Mr. Borden should find his position in Western Canada considerably strengthened by the turn events have taken; and in advocating his great imperial policy in that part of the Dominion he ought no longer to find himself addressing a community torn between conflicting emotions of sentiment and interest. The gradual reduction of the sugar duties may also confer great advantage on the West Indies, tho it remains to be seen whether they can recover any of the foothold which they had before 1900."

Americans who expect the new tariff to lower the cost of our daily bread will be interested in this paragraph from the London *Pall Mall Gazette:*

"Those who have not read the draft tariff carefully appear to have jumped to the conclusion that it provides for the 'abolition of food taxes.' If they look again, they will find that a duty is retained upon flour against all countries which do not themselves give free entrance to that commodity. In these circumstances it will take some research to discover where a single barrel of flour is to come from that can enter America free of duty even if President Wilson's tariff were to pass without modification. In any circumstances the

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conditions of the United States and of Great Britain are so vitally different that the question of taxing foodstuffs involves no common issues."

On President Wilson's remark in his message about "the boasted genius of America" becoming "afraid to go out into the open and compete with the world," the London *Daily News* observes:

"The American business men have now to face that ordeal. They will not surrender to the necessity without a great fight, but they will, we believe, be beaten, for in President Wilson America has discovered a man who means everything he says and who has won the confidence of the country. And we do not doubt that in the end the result will be as beneficial to industry as

SETTLED.

DAME EUROPA—"You've always been the most troublesome boy in the school. Now go and consolidate yourself."

TURKEY—"Please ma'am, what does that mean?"

DAME EUROPA—"It means going into that corner—and stopping there!"

[Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, has exprest the hope that Turkey will now confine its energies to consolidating itself in Asia Minor.] —*Punch* (London).

it will be to the American consumer. Its effect on this country remains to be seen. Many years ago Gladstone predicted that our supremacy would remain unchallenged until the United States adopted free trade, and that then it would be seriously threatened. We do not fear the competition so long as we retain the system that has brought us such abundant prosperity. Free trade is a blessing not to one country at the expense of others, but to all countries that share its fertilizing influence."

The London *Chronicle* sees benefits for every one in the provisions of the new bill, both in America and abroad:

"The main feature is the enormous market which they will open in the United States for imports both of raw materials and of manufactured articles, and the great lowering which they must effect in the American cost of living. Wool and meat from Australasia, lumber from Canada, potatoes from Ireland, manufactures from England—what a destroying avalanche it must appear to Protectionist minds. How they must tremble for the future of American industries! Even so when railways were invented, men trembled for the future of carts and wagons, little foreseeing that where the new system displaced one, it created a demand for a dozen. To-day with more experience behind us we ought to see more clearly, and realize that the freeing of American trade can not be at America's expense, but that the stimulus given by it to world-production must be greatest of all in the United States themselves."

TURKEY'S HOPE IN THE SLAVS

HOPE is seen by Turkey in the direction of Russia, a strange quarter, in view of Russia's supposed designs upon Constantinople and Asia Minor. But Turkey now perceives that the Slavs, long oppress in Poland, in the Balkans, and in Russia itself, are rising to be the most formidable race in Europe. The Slavs form a large fraction of Austria's population, and thus the double monarchy may be said to nurse a serpent in her bosom. For if the Slavs outside Austria begin to move, the Austrian Slavs will become a domestic danger. Such facts are what Turkey is advised by the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) to reckon upon, and to govern herself accordingly. This is the tenor of an article entitled "Our Duty After Peace." The fall of Adrianople has roused the fears and anxieties of the Ottoman Empire, and the only hope the country has is to save the pieces of its broken splendor and greatness. Hence we read in the *Ikdam:*

"The most important work before us is to consider the future of what is left to us. How shall we defend this little piece of Rumelia and our capital city? Facts, not fancies, are what we have to consider. The French, to counteract the power and influence of Germany, have adopted the policy of putting the Balkan peninsula under the control of the Slavic nations. There is no influence which can oppose the onward march of the Slavs. Greece is going to be Slavic, and the Albanians will then become Slavs too. There is now no Power for Albania to lean upon. Her hopes were centered on Austria. But if Austria is weak even before Montenegro, what is to be the future of Albania?

"But Slav domination is not confined to the Balkan peninsula. Besides the Hungarians and eight or ten millions of Germans, the Austrian empire is Slav. The fact that Austria uses only remonstrances against Servia and Montenegro is due to Slavic influence, as I understand the case, that is, Austria is Slav. The policy of the Austrian Government is one thing; that of her Slav population is another. When her Slavs join with the Balkan Slavs, Austria can have no distinctive policy, and will grow weaker as time passes."

The great Slavic inundation, declares this writer, is to overspread the Balkans and Greece. It will reach even to Constantinople. To quote his words:

"The people of the portions of Albania that fall to Montenegro, Servia, and Greece will, in five or ten years, forget their native tongue and their nationality. No one of those States will allow the Albanians to use their own language, and they will not recognize their Albanian nationality. And so much of their country as remains as an Albanian principality will be engulfed by the waves of Slavism. The same will ultimately be the case with Greece, when all the rest of the Balkan peninsula is Slav."

No power of Turkey can cast up a dam or a levee that will withstand this deluge, he adds, and looks round with half despair, as he asks:

"In what way and how long can we defend the little portion of Rumelia left in our hands? It is natural that the Greeks have their eyes on Constantinople. But their road to it is longer and less safe than that of the Slavs, who can reach Stamboul quickly from the Rumelian side. How many soldiers, how many forts must we provide on our Bulgarian frontier, and at what expense! We must strengthen our forts at the Dardanelles and on our Asiatic coast. The cost will run into millions and billions. Where is the money coming from?"

The solution is thus detailed:

"Our most important problem is that of our relation to Russia. By land and sea we border on Russia for a distance of hundreds of miles. It is proposed that we come to a friendly understanding with Greece. It is far more important that we cultivate friendly relations with Russia."

The Turkish boys must be sent to Russian schools, this writer says; must study the Russian language and literature, and the Turks must banish the French language and French

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novels, from their homes, and turn to Russian ideals. They must trade with Russia too:

"It is both more practicable and more profitable for us to establish commercial relations with Russia than with any other states. I would go further, and send some of our young men to St. Petersburg, Kief, and Moscow to study in Russian schools, to acquire Russian, for the Slavs have a brilliant future, and we may thus make progress at the pace they set us. Such a plan is doubtless new to us. We have been looking westward, with what result? We have learned French, have read French novels. What good has it done us?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO ST. JAMES'S

ENGLISH OPINION, as represented by the London press, seems to be pleased to welcome Walter Hines Page as successor to Whitelaw Reid in representing the United States in England. It is recognized that he continues to stand for the literary as well as the political bond that unites the two countries. Altho he is not rich, yet London, it is implied, will be better satisfied with brains than dollars, and if a stupid millionaire and a brilliant scholar or editor were set in opposite scales the British Government would prefer to throw a weight on the scales of the clever man in declaring a proposed ambassador *persona grata*. On the reception to be accorded to Mr. Page, who has already been declared *persona grata*, the London *Standard* discourses as follows:

"The roll of American Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's includes the names of Washington Irving, Motley, Lowell, and others whose books have been read with equal profit and pleasure on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Page, even if he must be looked upon more as the cause of authorship in others than an author himself, has much the same claim on the British nation. It need not be suggested, however, that his appointment would be in the least degree less acceptable had he happened to choose some other vocation. No nation in the world can reckon more confidently than the United States may on its representative commanding in this country not only the esteem due to his personal character, but also the warm sympathy that springs from the bond of mutual amity uniting us in common aims as it has in speech and origin. The invariable popularity of an American Ambassador in Great Britain—and we have no doubt that Mr. Page will carry on the tradition—may be enhanced by his personal gifts; but it is rooted in sentiments which are never likely to become either obliterated by time or weakened by occasional friction.

"We have no doubt his qualifications are such as to justify the selection the President has made, for President Wilson has kept to the tradition which utilizes the bond of literary interest to unite the sympathies of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and Dr. Page can rely upon a reception in this country which will embody every element of popular good will."

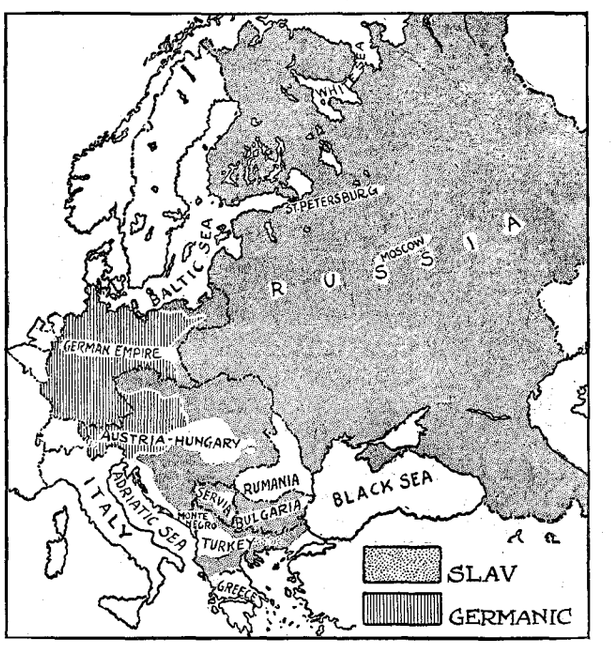
"He has been occupied with one department of the world's work," happily observes the London *Evening Standard;* "now he enters another and a less onerous one, for never have our relations with Cousin Jonathan been on a more satisfactory footing." America sends us the flower of her thinkers and writers, declares the London *Times*, in which we read:

"Mr. Page's appointment will come as a surprize to most people, both in America and in England; all the more, perhaps, because there has been a wide-spread expectation that the next Ambassador would be a namesake, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, also a Southerner, and the well-known author of many delightful Southern stories. Tho unexpected, however, the appointment will be generally regarded as a happy solution of what appeared to be in danger of becoming a rather harassing problem.

"Mr. Page's distinguished predecessor also was an editor. In the world of American letters Mr. Page is known as a vigorous and graceful writer and a scholarly speaker. His selection once more emphasizes the fact that the United States does us the compliment to wish to be represented in London only by men of what she considers her very best type."

The Standard, in a second article, takes occasion to criticize the scales of remuneration on which American Foreign Ministers are engaged. The position requires profuse hospitality. This paper reminds us that the United States does from sentiment what Frederick the Great did from sheer meanness. "The Ambassadors of Prussia were then paid such meager salaries that they could not keep up even a decent appearance, and their squalid poverty was the derision of foreign courts. American diplomacy has never, of course, been so discredited." "Yet the official allowances would have proved altogether inadequate had there not been an ample supply of rich men of great capacity willing to serve for honor's sake." But "the supply seems to be exhausted." The article concludes:

"The Republic has so far been singularly fortunate in regard to appointments to capitals like London, Paris, and Berlin. Her Ambassadors have generally been men of real distinction



From the New York "Sun."

DISTRIBUTION OF SLAVS AND GERMANS IN EUROPE.

Showing why Turkey regards the Slavs as the race of the future.

in law or letters, and whatever they may have lacked in the way of a professional diplomatic training they have supplied by natural tact and mother-wit. But tho the practical results of the system have been happier than could be expected, there is little to be said for the system itself. It limits the supply of available talent; it gives too much importance to mere wealth, and quite unnecessarily slights the pretensions of those abilities which are not exprest in terms of money. A poor man succeeding a multimillionaire in London, for example, would find his position intolerable on the scanty allowance at present made to the Ambassador—an allowance which would scarcely have paid more than half the rent of Dorchester House. Hospitality is a great and onerous and a very expensive duty to an American Ambassador in London, where every year the crowd of transatlantic visitors grows greater. It is only right that the state should bear at least all the reasonable expenses to which its representative is put, and the present occasion seems appropriate for placing the London Embassy on a proper footing, with suitable emoluments and a permanent establishment for the Ambassador."

The Daily News (London) remarks of the new Ambassador:

"His policy in the magazine whose editorship he now relinquishes has been to keep in touch with contemporary thinkers and doers, and induce them publicly to explain their gospel of work.

"No American understands better the new spirit which is transforming American life, and no man will be better able to inform British statesmen precisely what the United States is thinking about.

"Mr. Page is not rich, except in brains and common sense."

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JAPANESE PRESS ON CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA'S legislative movement against aliens has aroused a storm in Tokyo. The Japanese proudly refuse to be classed with red Indians and Chinese, declare the native press. At a mass meeting held at the capital, the rage of the people was given full vent. The old war-songs of the Samurai were sung amid frantic acclamation. In the newspapers plans for the seizing of the Philippines and the islands of Hawaii are being broached, and editor Miyaki, of the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), in addressing a mass meeting of 20,000 people declared that America should leave off sending peace apostles to Japan when she is in dire need at home of all such teachers as she can get. Meanwhile the Foreign Office at Tokyo maintains an imperturbable silence and the press is thundering at its doors and demanding prompt and vigorous action. Seldom before have the Japanese people been so deeply stirred as at this present moment. Their protest against the segregation of the Japanese school children at San Francisco was vigorous enough, but compared with the indignation which they are evincing at the anti-Japanese land bills in the California legislature that protest of 1906 was a tame affair. Their protest against Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways was not without a tone of humor, for they felt confident that the proposal would be ignored by European Powers. In the present case they speak in a voice of despair, and their resentment is coupled with intense bitterness. There is indeed something ominous in their demonstration against these anti-Japanese bills. What most impresses one is the perfect harmony in which all politicians, publicists, financial leaders, merchants, and newspapers are cooperating with one another in the present protest against California. For once party lines are entirely ignored and rivalry among the newspapers is forgotten.

This unrestrained outburst of feeling on the part of the Japanese is not difficult to account for, when we remember that only half a year ago the delegates of the Panama Pacific Exposition went over to the other side of the water and assured the Japanese that the people of California entertained sincere regard and friendly feeling towards them, and that Japan's cooperation in the proposed exposition would greatly strengthen the bond between her and California. Japan readily responded to the appeal and took immediate steps for the appropriation of a large sum for the exposition. Now comes the legislature of California introducing a flood of bills, which are at bottom aimed at curbing the rights of Japanese in that State. This bewildered the Japanese, and the bewilderment soon changed into indignation. "True," says the San Francisco Japanese daily, the *Shinsekai*, "these bills employ the phrase 'aliens not eligible to citizenship' instead of the direct term 'Japanese,' but such indirect acts are even more humiliating to the Japanese than a direct discriminative act, for they presuppose that the Japanese are so mentally deficient that they can not see the real motive of such legislation." Turning to the other side of the Pacific, we find even the ever diplomatic *Kokumin* (Tokyo), an official organ, casting aside all restraint and denouncing the act of California as barbarous and inhumane. To quote this journal:

"When Russia maltreated the Jews within her own dominions the United States saw fit to censure her in an official manner. What has this humanitarian nation to say about the persecution to which the Japanese in one of its States are constantly subjected?"

Other Tokyo journals, including the *Jiji*, the *Asahi*, and the *Nichi-nichi*, voice the same opinion, while the Osaka *Mainichi* takes occasion to attack what it considers the inefficient, timorous diplomacy of the Japanese Foreign Office, saying:

"If the American nation does not ponder over the situation more seriously no one can tell what will be its outcome. Wise visitors from America tell us that this anti-Japanese agitation was started and is kept alive only by those politicians who would rather curry favor with the ignorant masses than consider the true welfare of the nation. Be it so. But how long are we to bear the disgrace and humiliation which seem to grow worse year after year?

"That our people are treated on the same plane as the Chinese, the Indians, and other races which are not yet admitted into the family of civilized peoples, is mainly due to the inefficiency of our diplomacy. Our Foreign Department is too meek in dealing with the aggressive, egoistic nations of the West, and permits the lowering of our prestige in Europe and America. How can we expect our countrymen to be respected in America when our Foreign Office does not even strive to uphold our national dignity?"

While the press are thus launching vigorous protests, some of the political and financial leaders are equally active. Mr. Nakano, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, publishes an open letter in the leading newspapers, urging that in the event of the enactment of the anti-Japanese bills the Japanese chambers of commerce should see to it that no exhibition is sent to the Panama Pacific Exposition. He asserts that while the Japanese Government can not reasonably cancel the promise it has given the exposition, the people are under no obligation to send an exhibit to San Francisco, should California persist in persecuting the Japanese. The Tokyo *Asahi* goes a step farther and declares that even the Government need not be bound by its promise when the State which is undertaking the exposition acts in bad faith. Count Okuma, the "Grand Old Man of Waseda," states that even a Democratic Cabinet, which

ON SCUTARI HOE.

OFFICER—"Your Majesty! a mighty Armada is assembling——"
KING NICHOLAS DRAKE—"Thank you, my friend, but we must finish our little game of bowls!" —*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

WATERING THE FLOWERS OF SPRING.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

AT THE EUROPEAN WATERING-PLACES.

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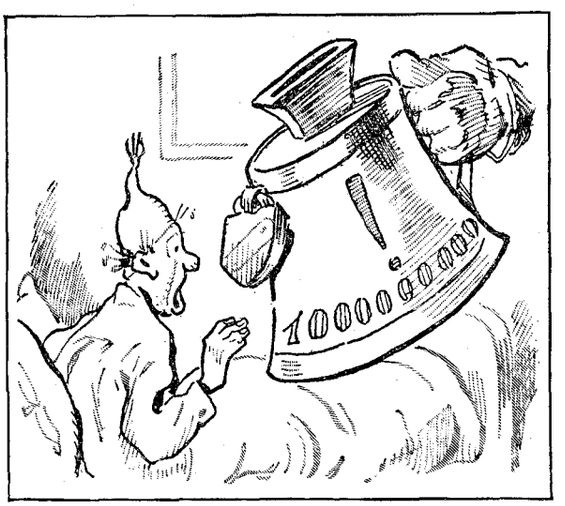
stands for State's rights, can not permit a State legislature to act in disregard of the treaty obligations which Washington is bound to respect. The *Kokumin-to* (Nationalist Party) has passed a resolution urging the cancellation of the pledge which the Government has given the exposition. The *Sei-yukai* (Constitutionalist Party), the party in alliance with the present ministry, has also adopted a similar resolution. Baron Shibusawa, perhaps the most public-spirited man of wealth in Japan, has organized a society called Nichi-bei Doshi-kai (Japanese-American Association), whose object is to solve the Japanese question in California peaceably and without impairing the dignity of either Japan or America. The Society consists of well-known business men, financiers, publicists, and journalists. Amid this storm of protest and clamor the Government at Tokyo maintains an ominous silence, but cautiously intimates that the problem will be dealt with in a manner which will not be disappointing to the people.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH AND GERMAN BACKBITING

THE SQUABBLE over the German *Zeppelin's* invasion of France has started some lively writing in the French and German newspapers. It is only fair to say that the Paris press exhibit a creditable calmness which is not so apparent in Berlin utterances. Germany seems to think that the scoffs of the crowd at Lunéville and the grins of the cavalrymen were matters of international importance, and called for diplomatic intervention. At the worst, replies Paris, the matter is to be decided, not by the diplomats, but the courts of law. The *Zeppelin* affair became aggravated by another incident at Nancy, where the Lunéville adventure had caused much talk and roused much anti-German feeling. The press report that at Nancy a band of students publicly hooted and otherwise insulted a party of German ladies and gentlemen at the Casino. The Germans at once left the building, breathing threats, we are told, against France and Frenchmen. This little *contretemps* seems to have roused much indignation in the German press, which regard it as a sequel to the French greeting of the *Zeppelin*. Thus the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin) remarks:



MICHEL'S NIGHTMARE.
He sees the collection box growing bigger and bigger.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Berlin).

"The conduct of the crowd at Nancy merits our serious denunciation. We insist that the German Government take swift and energetic measures to protect Germans against the risk of becoming the victims of such outrages."

The affair was actually brought up in the Reichstag, whereupon Mr. Jagow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, calmly observed:

"If the news of the Nancy affair is confirmed and matters have occurred as non-official reports relate, I shall describe this affair as highly regrettable. It is the more so because it indicates the direful misunderstandings to which the machinations of French chauvinists may give rise."

Much less guarded, we may say much more threatening, is the utterance of the semi-official *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), which derides the claim of France to be "a chivalrous nation." This paper lifts up its voice to say:

"It seems to be considered a national virtue in France to abuse and ill-treat foreigners suspected of being Germans. How Frenchmen reconcile this with their honor and their renown is their own business, but it is possible that they will some day discover that German patience and tolerance have their limits. If the sense of decency and courtesy toward Germans continues to die away in France our Government will be compelled to take such measures as will ensure to Germans that respect on the other side of the Vosges to which they are justly entitled. The French Government would do well to take notice of the Nancy incident and to watch for similar demonstrations elsewhere."

The *Post* (Berlin), which is notorious for its attacks upon the Kaiser and his policy, declares:

"The Nancy affair is a sign of the times. It is quite possible that the newspapers make so much of the affair in order to stir up enthusiasm for a vote in the Reichstag in favor of the military budget and increased taxation."

And, indeed, the war party exploits the incident with gusto. Witness the following utterance of the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), organ of the Naval League:

"Frenchmen have now attacked the honor of Germany, and the Imperial Government can not do otherwise than demand a just reparation."

Turning to the French press, we find a different tone. "The German press has lost its head and its sense of justice," is the opinion of the *Eclair* (Paris). The judgment of the Paris *Temps* is that "the Germans are quite mad with rage, and actually are distorting the facts. But Frenchmen must keep cool, be careful, and prudent. Moderation and strict correctness of behavior are better than this rush into polemics." This influential organ, which easily takes the first place in Paris as a dispassionate mouthpiece of public opinion, resumes:

"Only a few days ago the Government and people of France exhibited their courtesy and their sympathy with regard to the affair of the *Zeppelin*, which had crossed the frontier. Nevertheless it appears that the German jingo press, irritated by this mishap, decided to efface the good impression created by France, and have eagerly seized the opportunity, from the tattle roused in the Casino at Nancy, to accuse the French of acting like blackguards, thus showing themselves to be brutal cowards. Our accusers at the same time demand profuse apologies.

"Now we have done nothing to deserve such a tempest of reprobation. While the people of France decline to make recriminations or reply, they draw their own conclusions and take note of the warning."

The *Autorité* (Paris) agrees with the Berlin *Post* that the affair has been exaggerated by politicians, who are working on public opinion in the interest of the Government's military plans. Even Mr. Jaurès shows some alarm at the pitch to which German Francophobia has been excited. He declares that "the Nationalist press have provoked this incident, which may cause the outburst of serious danger." According to the *Action* (Paris), the Nancy incident was merely "a schoolboy lark." "Certain hotheaded youths may, perhaps, have shown themselves lacking in courtesy, but the German press in exaggerating the incident simply make an exhibition of bad faith and insincerity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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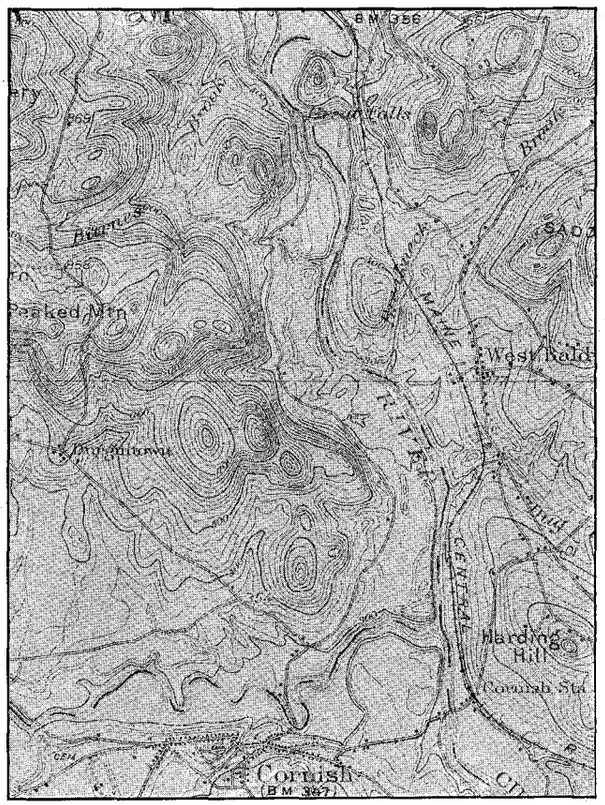
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

NEGLECTED EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

WHY SHOULD we pay high prices for school atlases when the best maps in the world may be purchased from the Government for ten cents apiece, with reduction for quantity? So far as they go—for they include, of course, only regions in our own country—there is nothing better than these topographical maps, and they show features that are never given in the ordinary school atlas. If your neighborhood has been covered by the United States surveyors, you can not only pick out your own house on the map (if you live in the country), but the brook back of it, the swamp in the rear, and all the country roads about it. That year-old quarrel about whether it is quicker to go to Deacon Jones's by way of Smith's or around by the pond may be settled in three seconds with an ordinary tape-measure, as well as that regarding the difference in height between your neighbor's pasture and the big rock in the grove. That most citizens do not know these things is the complaint voiced in a recent *Press Bulletin* of the United States Geological Survey (Washington, April). We read here that a strong effort is being made by the Survey to foster the use of government topographic maps in schools and colleges. Says the *Bulletin:*



A BIT OF RURAL MAINE,
As it looks on a government map, showing every village, farmhouse, railroad, wagon-road, watercourse, and rise of land.

"These maps contain so many details of local interest, showing even the schoolhouses and farmhouses as well as every wagon road, with which of course the school children are familiar, that it is said to be an easy matter for teachers to enlist the interest of the pupils in this new type of school map. From an understanding of the particular maps representing their own localities it is but a succession of short steps to lead the pupils to an appreciation of the different types of country portrayed on maps of other sections of the United States. Most of the standard atlas sheets of the Geological Survey of recent issue are printed on the scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, a scale which shows the physical features of the country in very interesting detail.

"With these maps the pupils can determine the altitude of their homes and the steepness of hills and mountains, estimate the grade of wagon roads, work out simple engineering problems such as the drainage of swamps, select dam sires for the construction of reservoirs to supply water to imaginary towns or for irrigation, lay out imaginary trolley or railroad lines or canals along the most feasible routes, establish lookout and signal stations on high points for the control of forest fires, and plan many other similar activities.

"The Geological Survey has published 2,200 topographic atlas sheets, covering about 40 per cent. of the United States, and on receipt of $3 from any teacher it will supply 50 different maps selected with special reference to the particular requirements of the class it is proposed to instruct in this new kind of geographic study. This selection will include, besides the map covering the area where the school is situated (provided such a map is published), other maps showing all the physiographic forms to be found in the United States—seacoast areas, hilly country, high and precipitous mountain country, swampy areas, regions of innumerable lakes, areas showing dense forests, areas with woodlands interspersed with many streams, lakes, and other natural features.

"If less than 50 maps are desired, a special selection of a less number will be made on request and furnished at the retail rate of 10 cents a copy. Most of these maps, each of which on the 1-mile scale covers about 225 square miles, or 150,000 acres, have been made at a cost for surveying and engraving of $3,500 to $6,000 each, and the wholesale price of 6 cents apiece covers only about the cost of paper and printing. If the areas were surveyed and the maps published by a commercial concern, these maps would need to be sold for not less than $2 to $3 each. The Survey also sells an excellent wall map about 4 by 6 feet, unmounted (in three sections), for 60 cents. This may be included in any wholesale order as part of the $3. Applications and remittances should be made to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., who will promptly fill all orders."

SHALL WE ABOLISH PATENT MEDICINES? — It would be a good thing for druggists, so Dr. Harvey W. Wiley is reported to have said in Idaho some weeks ago, if nostrums were taken off the market. Says an Idaho newspaper, quoted, but not named, in *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, April):

"Dr. Wiley scored the patent-medicine drug stores, declaring that he was not against the drug business, but was making an attempt to put the patent medicines off the market, not to hurt the druggists, but because they were a detriment to the public health, and if removed from the market would prove a benefit to the drug stores."

The Circular goes on to say:

"The newspaper did not agree with the doctor. It gave this advice to those who were poor and unable to pay physicians' fees: 'Go to an honest drug store and buy the patent medicine known to cure such cases as yours.' The most important thing for these poor people to know, however, the Idaho paper failed to tell them—that is, how they are to know which 'patent' medicine is known to cure such cases as theirs. Presumably the poor people are to ascertain that by consulting the advertising columns of the paper. It does not seem to occur to the editor of that paper that the poor people about whom he is so much concerned may be misled by reading the advertisements of 'patent' medicines. Presumably in his beautiful unsophistication he does not know that these advertisements are written for the purpose of getting the money from these very people who are least able to lose it, the poor and sick.

"We are glad that such editors are growing scarcer. Dr. Wiley is right: the removal of nostrums from the market would be a blessing to the drug business."

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AMERICAN RAILWAY METHODS IN ENGLAND

THAT the introduction of so-called "American methods" on a great English railway, especially the large train load for freight, has resulted in great economy and efficiency, is reported in an article in *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, March 28). The writer gets his information from the annual report, for 1912, of the North-Eastern Railway of England, which is the road in question. This railway has strengthened its financial position, kept up its property well, and declared twice the average dividend of other English roads—all, we are assured, because it has adopted American policy in the matter of train loading. To quote and condense the article:

"Some years ago George Paish, editor of *The Statist*, of London, published a series of articles criticizing the operation of English railways as unnecessarily costly. The main ground of Mr. Paish's criticism was that the English roads handled their traffic in too small train loads. He sharply contrasted the fact that the train mileage of English railways increased practically as fast in proportion as the amount of traffic they handled with the fact that the railways of the United States, by working steadily to increase their freight train loads, handled a rapidly growing business without a proportionate increase in the number of train miles. Mr. Paish urged the railway managers of England to follow the example of their American brethren.

"Mr. (now Sir) George Gibb, then general manager of the North-Eastern, soon afterward introduced 'American' methods so far as he thought they were applicable to British conditions. The North-Eastern ever since has compiled and used statistics similar to those of the railways of the United States. The increase in its average freight train load in ten years was 66 per cent.

"The average freight train load of the North-Eastern [143 tons] does not seem large when compared with that of the railways in this country, which, in 1910, was 380 tons. But the average train load [in Great Britain] is only 85 to 90 tons. The main reasons for the small train loads in England are that the average haul per ton is very short—it was only twenty-four miles on the London & North-Eastern in 1912—that freight is shipped in small consignments, and that the railways handle it in small cars and in trains that are run on regular schedules and at high speeds. The experience of the North-Eastern shows, however, that the British roads by the use of American methods can increase their train loading.

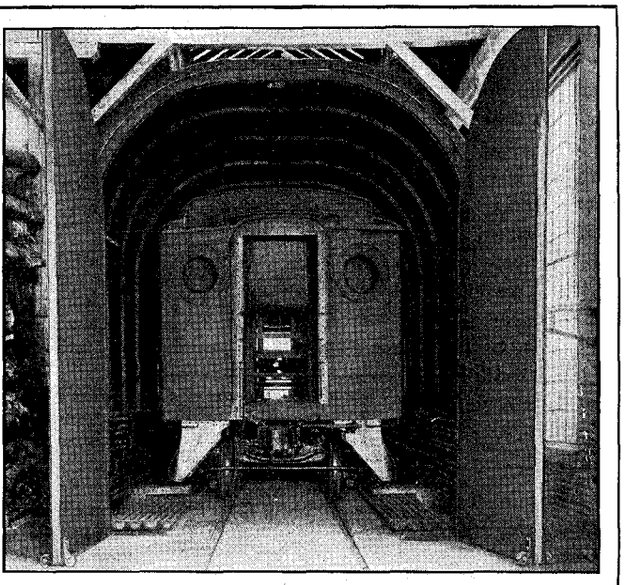
"Not many students of railway economics seem to appreciate that the system of economizing by handling freight traffic in large train loads originated in the United States, or how largely it is still confined to this country. For the development of this system the greatest credit to any individual is due to James J. Hill. The only country whose railways handle their freight in anywhere near as large train loads as those of this country is Canada; and there our methods have been applied by railway managers such as Sir William Van Horne, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and Charles M. Hays, who were born in the United States and received their early railway training here."

The author contrasts sharply the Australian roads, where the English system is used, with the Canadian. In New South Wales, for instance, roads are congested "not with traffic, but with trains." Some roads are going to the expense of double-tracking, when all they need is to run heavier trains, and fewer of them.

AN OVEN TO BAKE STEEL CARS

STEEL CARS for the Pennsylvania road are now baked several times in a huge oven before they may be said to be "done." The baking has to do only indirectly with the fact that the cars are of steel. It is to harden the paint on the car, both outside and inside, and probably wooden cars would not stand such heroic treatment. Cars treated thus last longer, look better, cost less, take less time to paint, and are more sanitary. The illustration, taken from an article written for *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, April 11), by C. D. Young, Engineer of Tests on the Pennsylvania Railroad, shows a car in the oven just about to be baked. To quote Mr. Young in substance:

"This oven, as designed and built by the Pennsylvania Railroad at its Altoona shops, is 90 feet 3 inches long, 13 feet wide, and 15 feet high. Each end has two large doors which may be readily opened and closed. The oven is lined on the inside with steel plate, and on the outside with galvanized iron. The 3-inch space is filled with magnesia lagging, thus effecting the needed insulation. The doors are insulated in a similar manner. Along the walls of the interior of the oven are placed 16 rows of 1½-inch steam pipes, and along the floor, close to the walls, are arranged manifold castings with small lengths of pipe tapped into them at right angles. By this means over 2,000 square feet of heating surface is provided. A steam pressure of approximately 100 pounds to the square inch is used, thus making it possible to get an oven temperature of over 250 degrees Fahr. Ventilation supplies fresh air, which is required for the proper drying of paint, and provides for the egress of the volatile matter present. A track is placed on the floor of the oven and connected at each end of the oven with other tracks leading into the regular paint shop where the different coats of paint are applied to the car before each baking operation."



A STEEL CAR IN THE OVEN.

The painting and baking of a car proceed as follows, Mr. Young tells us: First, the car is primed all over, out and in, and baked for three hours. After partial cooling, the surfaces are glazed, and uneven spots are puttied. The car receives a coat of "surfacee," is baked again for three hours, and then removed for additional coats of paint. Finally, after the necessary decoration, three coats of varnish are applied, each being baked three hours. The car thus enters the oven and is withdrawn several times in the course of the process:

"All of the work done by the baking process of painting may be accomplished in six to eight days, thus effecting a saving in time of about ten days as compared with the standard or present air-drying system. Further, the paints and varnishes have been worked up so that they are especially adapted for this baking process, having greater elasticity. Exact formulas for the various mixtures are well defined, so that uniformity in material is expected, thus giving greater durability, better appearance, and longer life for the paint work.

"The checks and cracking previously found will be considerably lessened, if not almost removed. By oven painting the work is done under more uniform conditions, which at the present time are so hard to control. It enables the surfaces of the car to be heated uniformly and dried thoroughly, thus removing any objectionable moisture before the first priming coat is applied, which is a very desirable feature of the new method.

"A considerable saving will be effected by the shorter time

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that cars will be held out of service when undergoing repairs and repainting in the shops. It is expected that dirt, soot, etc., will not adhere or imbed themselves so readily and that the general appearance of the car will be improved.

"This oven was placed in service the early part of this year and the results of the complete car at this time seem to . . . indicate that . . . this method of painting can be used to advantage not only for the painting of steel passenger equipment cars, but for the painting of any other full-size steel structure of a similar character where protection and finish are desired.

"Results and indications at this time seem to justify our expectations that the new process of baking will give, over the present air-drying system: (*a*) Longer life of material applied. (*b*) A general appearance as good or better. (*c*) Less cost of material at no increase in the labor charge. (*d*) A considerable saving of time for shopping cars, which results in a saving of shop space. (*e*) Complete sanitation for old cars. These advantages are offset by the initial cost of installation and operating cost of the oven."

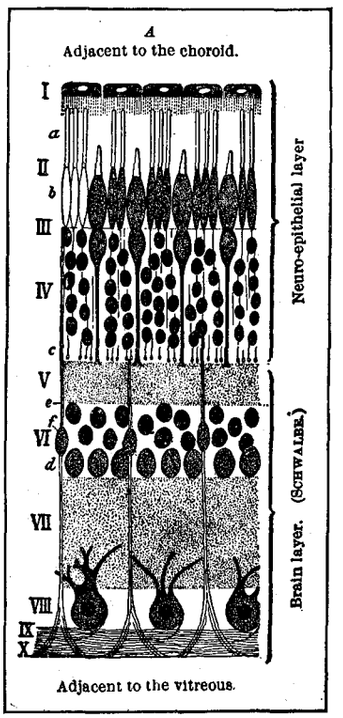
SAWDUST TO PUT OUT FIRES

TO UTILIZE ordinary sawdust as a fire extinguisher would hardly occur to most of us—but that only shows how stupid we are. In a report made to the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Mr. E. A. Barrier, a Boston engineer, shows that it may be used effectively for this purpose in dealing with small outbreaks of liquid combustibles, such as lacquer and gasoline, which are usually difficult to extinguish by ordinary means. Sand is generally considered the best thing to use in such cases when it can be applied promptly, but the tests showed sawdust to be greatly superior, says *Industrial Engineering* (New York, April), abstracting an account in *The Mechanical Engineer:*

"The tests were made with flat, rectangular tanks in which a quantity of combustible was poured and ignited, and allowed to burn for about a minute before efforts were made to extinguish the flames by spreading a few shovelfuls of sawdust on the surface of the liquid. It made little difference to the effectiveness of the sawdust as an extinguisher whether it was damp or dry, and whether it was the product of hard or soft woods. A number of commercial lacquers, as well as samples of gasoline, were tested in this way, and in all cases the flames were extinguished in from 25 to 50 seconds, and with a very thin sprinkling of sawdust. When efforts were made to use sand a much larger quantity was required, and the process of extinction was much slower.

"The efficiency of the sawdust seems to be due to its blanketing action in floating for a time on the surface of the liquid and excluding air, and naturally its efficiency is greater on viscous liquids than on thin ones, since it floats more readily on the former than the latter. The amount of moisture contained in the sawdust was apparently not a factor, since sawdust which was dried was just as efficient. Sand appears to be less satisfactory, because it sinks through the liquid and has not the same blanketing action. It was found, further, that the efficiency of sawdust as an extinguisher was greatly increased by mixing it with sodium bicarbonate—ten pounds to a bushel of sawdust—since this material when heated liberates carbonic acid. Sawdust itself, however, is not easily ignited, and burns without flame, while it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ignite sawdust mixt with bicarbonate with a carelessly thrown match.

"Of course, it is not suggested that sawdust is a material to use when once a conflagration has got hold, but the tests clearly show that in many works where lacquer and similar inflammable substances are liable from some accidental circumstances to ignition, either in tanks or from leakage on to a floor, a supply of sawdust, especially if it is bicarbonated, is most convenient for stamping out the initial fires from which big ones spring."



From "Diseases of the Eye," by permission of Lea & Febiger.

CROSS-SECTION OF THE RETINA.

II shows the rods and cones, the former being long and the latter short like bowling-pins. In daylight we see with the cones and by night with the rods.

VISION BY STARLIGHT

THAT VISION by very dim light, such as alone is available by night from natural sources, is essentially a different thing from daylight vision, is asserted by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 29) in an account of the recent experiments and theories of Lummer. According to these we see in dim light by means of the retinal "rods," while the "cones" are used in full light. By daylight we see directly, that is, by looking full at the object and "fixing" it, while by night we see indirectly, using not the optical center with its cones, but these parts of the retina that are remote from it, where the retinal rods abound. Daylight vision, too, appreciates colors; starlight vision is colorless. Says the writer:

"The human eye possesses, as is well known, two sorts of optical receivers—cones and rods. The cones, which alone are present in the central region of the retina, are the organs of color-vision. The normal eye utilizes only these by day, when it sees by 'fixing' objects; that is to say, by bringing their images upon this central spot. The rods are spread over all the rest of the retina. They give the sensation of light without that of color and are the only active organs of sight in animals that live in darkness, as also in men who are totally color-blind.

"This simple theory, which is due in great part to O. Lummer, has been applied by him to the case of vision on starry nights, and has led him to establish a large number of facts that deserve attention, the more that they can easily be observed by any one.

"It should be noted first that it has been definitely proved by photometric measurements that the curve of sensibility to light is very different for the cones and the rods. . . . The curve without color (that of the rods) . . . is identical with that of the normal eye observing indirectly; that is to say, without fixing the objects, so as to utilize the outer parts of the retina, where there are only rods. Measurements show, in the first place, that the region of maximum sensibility is clearly different for the cones and rods. . . . A reddish image will seem gray or black when perceived by the aid of the rods.

"Starting from these physical data, Mr. Lummer conceived the idea of studying night vision, or, more exactly, vision during the period of transition, when the cones cease to function little by little and give place to the rods. . . . . .

"A first experiment was made in a balloon ascension by night, with a fine full moon. The basket of the balloon was decorated with many-colored pennants. As the eye became adapted to the darkness, the colors of these flags weakened, and finally they appeared quite gray or whitish—a proof that the rods had completely awakened from their diurnal sleep and had assumed the character of organs of vision.

"Another experiment was made on a starlit night in the mountains. So long as the eye was annoyed by the neighborhood of electric lights the cones stayed awake and color-vision remained. On the contrary, as soon as the observer got into the shade, the rods began to work. The sky, which had hitherto appeared dotted with only a few stars, was lit up with myriads of them, all whitish in tint—the white of the rods. When effort was made to 'fix' them, their number and brightness were much diminished, but they all returned and shone as before when regarded indirectly. . . . Mr. Lummer succeeded in performing the following astonishing experiment—to look for an instant at the silver crescent moon, then try to fix the gaze on a star near by, and perceive that for several seconds the moon had disappeared from the sky. It is sufficient to have recourse anew to indirect vision by means of the retinal rods, to cause the fugitive celestial body to reappear, with the thousands of stars that the cones alone are powerless to bring to our knowledge."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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METAL ROOTS FOR TEETH

AN OPERATION said by the author to be "as audacious and revolutionizing in dentistry as were the discovery and use of wireless telegraphy, radium, and *x*-rays in their particular fields of science," is described by Dr. E. J. Greenfield, of Wichita, Kan., in *The Dental Cosmos* (Philadelphia, April). Dr. Greenfield implants teeth upon artificial roots of iridio-platinum, which, he asserts, are practically permanent. The bony tissue of the jaw unites in and around the structure of the metal root, so that his artificial teeth rest on what is virtually a foundation of reinforced bone, the reinforcement consisting, just as in the case of concrete, of a metal skeleton imbedded in the bony mass of the jaw. The invention was due to the unsatisfactory results of the implantation of natural teeth, the implanted natural root usually absorbing in a few years. The metallic substitute was suggested by the use of silver-wire sutures by surgeons to reduce fractures. We read:

"This new process of implantation is no less than the making of a few circular incisions in the jaw-bone, . . . inserting properly prepared artificial roots of iridio-platinum, and mounting on each a base or anchorage, to which can be attached a full set of permanent, natural-appearing teeth, capable of rendering as good and efficient service as those endowed by nature at her best.

"Perhaps the greatest convenience to dentists in this new process is the fact that the splint is unnecessary. For filling the vacancy caused by the loss of a single tooth, what better method could be employed? No splint will be needed, and the adjacent teeth will not have to be mutilated in order to serve as anchorages or abutments; the artificial root eliminates all that. Besides, the mechanical phase of this wonderful process is so utterly simple that it will be readily understood, and proficiency in its use will be quickly acquired by all who desire to use it. . . . . .

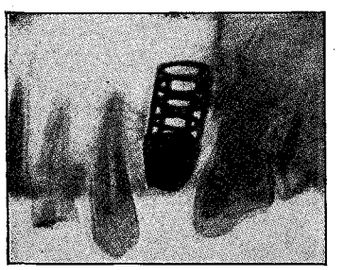
"The artificial root used for this process is a hollow, latticed cylinder of iridio-platinum, No. 24 gage, soldered with 24-carat gold. It is impervious to acids, and does not injure the tissue which grows about it. The disk-shaped cast base with groove or slot, in which the crown attachment is inserted, is made of 22-carat gold, and is soldered to the metal frame of the root.

x-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF METAL ROOTS IN PLACE.

"Special machinery is necessary for cutting and shaping these roots. Absolute accuracy is essential, for the artificial root must fit exactly the circular incision or socket made for it in the jaw-bone of the patient. . . . . .

"In the course of a week or ten days after operating, sensitiveness has largely abated, and in six weeks' time—rarely longer—the bony tissues of the jaw have united through the latticed root-structure, and a positive anchorage is provided for the attachment of the artificial denture.

"By means of the bony core which the trephine produces in making the incision or root-socket, the artificial root, after being placed in position, will be held firmly until a sufficient deposit of bone cells has filled the spaces in the root-frame. Thus the artificial root becomes solidly embedded in the jaw.

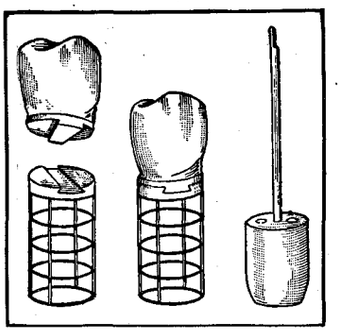


ANOTHER *x*-RAY VIEW.

"This bony center of the root-socket is one of the chief factors in the success of this process of implantation. It assures the fit of the artificial root in the socket trephined for it, and an absolutely accurate and certain fit is decidedly essential to permanence and endurance.

"Without this core or center, splints would be necessary, . . . but with it, there are practically no limits to the prosthetic appliances available. It is this feature of the process which makes it so inviting and interesting to all members of the profession, especially when the results accomplished are compared with the results of the implantation of natural teeth. The implanted natural tooth fails because of the rarefying inflammation which occurs at the seat of implantation."

The conditions limiting the use of these metal roots, the inventor tells us, are few. If the patient's health is bad or if the bony structure of his jaw is diseased, the method is sometimes inadvisable. The author concludes:



METAL ROOTS FOR TEETH.

"This operation must not be placed in the same class as all other implantations, nor should it be anticipated that this process comes to the same end as do all other implantations. No fear is to be entertained that infection will occur. If a solid body is inserted in the maxilla there would be room for infection to set in around it, but in this operation a cage-like, hollow cylinder is inserted in a circular socket in the maxilla. This root is open all the way up, clear to the gum, and the circulation carries away any bacteria which might otherwise be destructive. This is one of the main features in the success of this process of artificial-root implantation. If the root were a solid body or even simply perforated, it would be thrown off, as nature would not tolerate it, and there would be room for infection.

"Another factor which limits the conditions of failure is the simplicity of the operation, which is neither difficult nor complicated, and can be performed in a few minutes.

"Another advantage is the immovability of the root. When once implanted, this artificial root is solid and stationary, the bony core in the center of the socket assuring solidity.

"I have implanted both natural teeth and these artificial ones, so I speak from experience when I say that the absorption which takes place after a few years and absolutely destroys implanted natural teeth is entirely avoided by this process, which provides for the anchoring in the jaw of good, solid, imperishable artificial roots."

WHY WAS DAYTON ISOLATED?—Why should communication with a large American city have been practically cut off for days from the rest of the country, when we can talk to a vessel in mid-ocean without trouble? We Americans pride ourselves that we are quick to utilize new inventions, but we appear to have forgotten that the waves used in wireless telegraphy can travel over land as well as over sea. *The Electrical World* (New York, April 5) waxes sarcastic, and also somewhat indignant, over this matter. It asks:

"Why in these days of the wireless telegraph should Dayton be even more isolated than was the *Titanic?* Anybody would think that the wireless telegraph had never been heard of in Dayton or Ohio. Why, when they know that their wires are breaking all the time, do telegraph and telephone companies so persistently neglect adding the wireless to their standby emergency forces? If we were finding fault, we should say that such neglect of an obvious and cheap remedy is scandalous and reprehensible. We simply ask, why? We shall be glad to hear from some of our readers on the subject, and particularly from the companies. And, then, again, why should Dayton, birthplace of the modern aeroplane and a leading home of its manufacture, go without any resort to that useful device at such a juncture? It should have been the easiest thing in the world to fly into Dayton or out of it at any time, . . . even when the floods were at their worst, either by aeroplane or hydroplane, or flying boat. Why did not somebody do it? Again, we say, this is all by way of inquiry; but when modern civilization has such resources at its instant command it does seem most mysterious that they should not be ready and waiting to be availed of at the very instant such emergencies arise."

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LETTERS AND ART

AN ITALIAN VICTORY OVER GERMAN OPERA TRADITION

THE LAST NAIL in the coffin of the Teutonic tradition in music in America has been driven home by Mr. Toscanini, according to Mr. H. T. Parker. Once it was thought that "the best music was made only in German-speaking lands and that the best interpreters of it came, also, from them." But the Russians came to smite the tradition "with the hard blows of their symphonies"; the new Frenchmen "pricked it with the sharp thrusts of their impressions and images"; the Italians "seared it with the hot fires of their newer operas." Singers and virtuosi came also from countries other than Germany and were received; but the belief has longest stood its ground that only Germany could produce an adequate leader. "An Italian might do very well with the operas of his own country; a French conductor might at least have his routine uses; but for real conducting in the 'high sense' of the word there could only be a German." But for five years the Metropolitan has had an Italian, Mr. Toscanini, who has done much of the "serious work" of the opera-house; "for five years he has led impressively in one and another of Wagner's music-dramas—a grievous blow to the tradition," and finally, "he has proved little less impressive in symphonic music." He came, as Mr. Parker shows, with an eccentric reputation, and experience has justified report:

CARUSO'S SKETCH OF TOSCANINI.

He possesses, says H. T. Parker, "the divining and individualizing imagination that is the highest attribute of a great conductor."

"When Mr. Toscanini came first to the Metropolitan, the wiseacres who fancied that they handed down the tables of operatic law from the mountains of reviewing, like musical Moses in the wilderness of Manhattan, wagged their heads ominously, and those who were prone to mistake Teutonic prejudices for lofty principles made the same ominous motions. Who was this Toscanini, with a great reputation behind him in South America and Italy—lands in which such a reputation could not—or at any rate ought not to—be made? First of all, he conducted absolutely from memory, and he had always done so. Report ran that he carried the scores of countless operas, and to the last minutiæ of detail, in an abnormally susceptible and retentive memory. Gossip told how, within a week, he could so absorb the music and the text of a most intricate modern music-drama, poring over it at the piano, reading and rereading it for hours and for whole nights at a time, until it was photographed upon his memory—yet not merely photographed, but vitalized there as a living and communicable thing. He had so carried twenty-two operas in his head in one season; he could recall as many more with a little study. Singers and players who had worked with him bore unanimous testimony to the completeness and the accuracy of Mr. Toscanini's memorizing. He knew the minutest details of the music or the composer's glosses upon it. He knew every line of the text and the stage directions. He had corrected out of easy recollection errors in parts that had escaped his most meticulous predecessors.

"And lo! it was all true. He did so conduct when he appeared first at the Metropolitan. He has so conducted ever since. He conducted so again when he passed for the first time in America to symphonic music last Sunday evening. The singers and the orchestra of the Metropolitan laid their hands on their hearts and swore that his instant recollection of the smallest details of the music was not one whit exaggerated. Admittedly, then, he did so; but why did he do so? Of course, not to be free from any dependence on the score at rehearsal and performance that he might concentrate all his powers upon the results that he would accomplish. That was far too obvious and simple a reason. He memorized his scores to be 'different,' to make an effect. And so the high priests were solemnly silent, and left an observant and intelligent public to discover the advantages of Mr. Toscanini's memorizing. Yet they were not so silent about it as was he. Strange man! Striving to be singular, he quite refused to flaunt or even discuss his singularities.

"This Italian undertook arduous operas—or exacting operas newly produced or reproduced at the Metropolitan. He may have disliked the routine of 'repertory,' but when it fell to him, as with 'La Gioconda,' for example, he did not slight it. When he took in hand a new production, a fresh revival, or even the preparation of a repertory piece for which he was to be responsible for the first time, never in the whole history of the opera-house had rehearsals been so thorough. Mr. Toscanini came to them with not only the whole opera—music and drama alike—in his head, but with as clear an image of what in every direction he would achieve with it. He schooled his orchestra not only as a body, but choir by choir, sometimes almost instrument by instrument. He counseled the singers in their parts not only at rehearsals, but for hours in private study in their rooms. He received the chorus from the thorough preliminary preparation of one of his lieutenants and then worked with it as with his orchestra. He had a keen eye, a fertile imagination, a quickness and sureness of expedient with settings and lighting, with the whole ordering of the stage. Separately he worked at each element in the production of an opera until every one concerned in it was thoroughly prepared in his individual share and in his cooperation with others. Then, in the final rehearsals, he coordinated all these elements—orchestra, chorus, singing-players, the ordering of the stage, the whole music, the whole drama—into the unit of the image he had reasoned, imagined, and kept in his mind from the start.

"If Mr. Toscanini was unsparing to all his forces, he spared himself even less. If he would not rest until the last detail of preparation had been assured, the result—in such unified, complete, and polished performances as the Metropolitan had not hitherto known—justified him. Since Seidl's time no conductor there had so stamped himself upon the operas that he undertook."

The eccentricity of memorizing an opera and conducting it without a score is far from producing anything spectacular in manner. Mr. Toscanini is rather a disappointment in this respect:

"There he stands before his empty music-stand, slight, alert, elegant, seemingly heedless of his audience. He does not fling his body about gracelessly and superhumanly after the manner of certain conductors; nor does he stand in rigid and detached pose, nonchalantly moving a stick, as is the way of certain others. His beat is clear, firm, exact, insistent and almost never, even in routine transitional passages, does he leave the orchestra to itself. His right hand is always busy with his beat; with his left he suggests his shadings and modulations; adjusts his balances, summons his forces; gives his commands; indicates his significant strokes. Mr. Toscanini's conducting is energetic and exact; sometimes even, with both arms extended, he seems to outpour himself upon all his forces of stage and orchestra that he may flood them as it were with his will. Yet even then his con-

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ducting is not graceless or contortionate. It still keeps, as in its quieter moments, its air of perfect, almost elegant sureness. Mr. Toscanini has no score in which to bury his head. His eyes are always upon his forces. Yet, curiously, there are no legends of the stimulating power of his glance as there used to be of Mahler's. Out of Mr. Toscanini's hands, and above all, out of his fingers —his men say—come his will and his personal force.

"First of all, as every great conductor must, Mr. Toscanini conducts with the clearly apprehending, the firmly designing, and the finely discriminating mind. He does not merely memorize his music. He grasps its substance until he has made it a part, a living part, of himself. Through and through he knows it largely and knows it minutely. Comprehending it so, he can preserve its unity. His ordering of every opera, of every act in each opera, of each scene within each act, is usually a clear and logical piece of musical design. He preserves the long lines of the music and the drama—recall his 'Tristan'!—he keeps them advancing, broadening, cumulating, endlessly flexible and endlessly shaded, but always clear. Within those lines each detail and each accenting of a detail falls into its due place, sometimes insignificant, sometimes salient. For Mr. Toscanini discriminates as he conducts. He does not magnify the unimportant or make the important monotonous. There are middle voices and middle shadings in his conducting. It does not alternate heights and depths in fictitious contrasts. In every opera he practises the science of musical architecture, and then by imagination and feeling warms it into an art. To 'sit under him' is to hear the art of musical design practised as no other conductor in America except Dr. Muck practises it. Incredible as it may seem, an Italian conductor may have intellect.

"To intellect, Mr. Toscanini adds imagination, the finely subjective imagination that no other conductor in America, except again Dr. Muck, possesses in such degree as he. It is the divining and individualizing imagination that is the highest attribute of a great conductor. By virtue of it he conceives each opera in its own peculiar quality, in its own particular individuality, enters into the composer's purposes, divines what swam before his eyes and welled within his spirit as he wrote. By this virtue Mr. Toscanini makes 'Armide' or 'Falstaff' or 'Tosca' or 'Le Donne Curiose' sound each with its true voice, in its true style, to true impression upon those that hear. To ply such an imagination to such ends, to make it the animating force of the preceding knowledge, is to accomplish the fullest and the finest work that a conductor may do, since he reproduces the opera or the symphony or the tone-poem not merely as the composer wrote it, but as he imagined it."

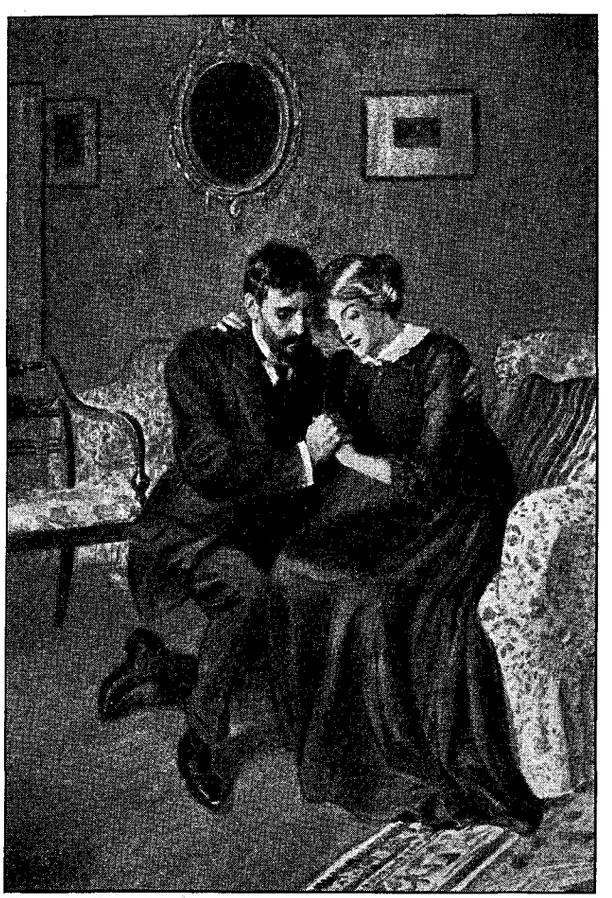
His Wagner performances have been the greatest of his sensations, because the least expected of his achievements:

"He began with 'Götterdämmerung,' and then, for some inscrutable reason, abandoned it to Mr. Hertz. He continued with 'Tristan' and he has kept it to himself in all his five years at the Metropolitan. Often, tho not in all performances, he has also conducted in 'Die Meistersinger.' Anticipating those things, finding them drawing near and not to be withstood, the upholders of the Teutonic tradition raised their hands in pious horror. What! An Italian conduct in a music-drama of Wagner, in this America where Wagner signifies German singers, a German conductor, German opera, in short. It was as tho some rank blasphemy or monstrous curiosity impended. Mr. Toscanini conducted none the less, and the tradition tottered while its adherents quibbled about its trembling base. In their eyes and ears, Mr. Toscanini may have done this, that, or the other in a Latin and not a Teutonic way. In the eyes and ears of his comprehending, stirred, and transported hearers, it mattered little whether his ways were Italian or Prussian, or whether he was overthrowing a worm-eaten tradition and at last making what passed for artistic principles the personal prejudices they really were.

"It sufficed for Mr. Toscanini's audience that his 'Tristan' had the voice of passion, of song, of romance, and of fate in degree that scarcely a conductor had given it before; that the music expanded in beauty and glowed with power until those that heard were transported out of themselves into the very ardor of Wagner's creating spirit. Fortunate the German conductor who could so feel and so make others feel 'Tristan.' Fortunate, too, the German conductor who could so suffuse the music of 'Die Meistersinger' with sensuous and romantic beauty, and keep its endless strands weaving themselves into luminous song."

ENGLAND'S "DOORMAT" HEROINES

INSTEAD of militancy and various other brands of suffragettism now rampant in England having their effect on contemporary fiction, they seem to produce just the opposite. At least we must conclude from an article in the London *Daily News* that all the feminine intellectual energy goes elsewhere than into the creation of new types of fiction. A survey of the output of such writers as Mrs. Ward, May Sinclair, Elinor Glyn, and Katherine Tynan, causes the critic we quote to see only "what Nietzsche calls 'the eternal tediousness of women' amply demonstrated" in all their heroines, gentle and simple. Not one new heroine, he declares, arouses interest. "They are merely commonplace 'womanly women,' according to the Early Victorian interpretation of the term, born to mental slavery." What a shock this must be to those who are offering themselves as martyrs for the cause. We read:



From "The Mating of Lydia," by Mrs. Humphry Ward. © by Doubleday, Page & Co.

MRS. WARD'S LATEST HEROINE.

Lydia Penfold was more of an "Early Victorian" than a "doormat," but her story, told in "The Mating of Lydia," shows that even she "tries to hide any gleams of intelligence in case man might not approve."

"As if to compensate for the lack of psychological interest, we are told with wearisome reiteration of the physical beauty of these heroines. The woman novelist of to-day appears to be more susceptible to feminine beauty than her male contemporaries. She revels in lovely complexions, beautiful eyes, red lips, white teeth, and straight little noses.

"Undoubtedly the most admirable of the five heroines is *Lydia Penfold*, Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest creation. She is the only one who is not a 'doormat,' made for man to wipe his boots on. She is 'your modern girl of the intellectual sort, quite unmoved by gewgaws.' She has also beauty, grace, and personality. *Lydia* has pride and independence and ideals, for which one is devoutly thankful, but she is nevertheless a bore, and she has no sense of humor

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whatever. Her endeavor to maintain a friendship with her rejected lover, *Lord Tatham*, fails, and she writes in ponderous style to his mother, 'How good and dear he always was to me, and how much I have learned from him. And yet I am afraid it was all very blind and ill-considered and very selfish.' So heavy is *Lydia* that, in spite of her beauty, one doubts at times of her all-conquering attractiveness. There is also more than a touch of the Early Victorian about her, with all her modernity. 'She was a deal too clever to talk philosophy' brings one back to the days when women were supposed to hide hypocritically any gleams of intelligence they might possess, in case (awful thought!) man might not approve of so much erudition.

"Of a different type is *Winnie Dymond*, Miss May Sinclair's heroine in 'The Combined Maze.' She is a clerk, with a passion for gymnastics. At first one has hopes of *Winnie*. She seems

AMERICA'S GREATEST WOMAN PORTRAITIST.

Cecilia Beaux as she sees herself.

to be a proud, self-respecting, independent character, but long before the book ends she has definitely degenerated into a 'doormat.' The hero, *Randall Ransome*, with whom *Winnie* has had 'an understanding,' suddenly marries *Violet*, *Winnie's* chum, who possesses 'the biggest and darkest blue eyes he had ever seen.' Later on we find *Winnie* giving up a good situation for an inferior one, in order to be near the *Ransomes*. Every day (altho she has to work hard in an office all day) she goes to the *Ransomes'* house, scrubs and cleans it, washes the baby, cooks the dinner, and acts as general servant and factotum, while *Violet*, who is 'as strong as a horse,' lies, 'like a suburban odalisk,' on a sofa, watching with a contemptuous smile the labors of the infatuated *Winnie*.

"But *Winnie*, the weak one, does not mind. She 'paid herself,' Miss Sinclair tells us, 'in a thousand inimitable sensations every time she touched the things he had touched or that belonged to him.' Could fatuousness go further? One wants to hear no more of *Winnie*, but the sequel of her servility is interesting. *Violet*, her own rightful duties being usurped by an outsider, finds time hang so heavy on her hands that she elopes. Yet Miss Sinclair obviously holds up *Winnie*—who is an interfering little fool—for our admiration."

Having polished off the efforts at picturing an acceptable modern woman by two of England's leading fiction writers, our critic turns to two more. He couldn't even find "comfort and consolation" in Mrs. Elinor Glyn:

"Strindberg says somewhere that life 'consists in doing the same things over and over again.' Reading modern novels consists largely in reading the same things over and over again. Listen to a description of one of Elinor Glyn's latest heroines: 'She moved with the undulating grace of a panther or a wild animal' (surely one has read something like that many, many times before), 'and yet when you looked at her face her eyes were splendidly and broadly lidded, as are Etruscan eyes sculptured in the cinerary urns.' This heroine ceased to interest me at this point, so I skipped some pages and alighted on another: 'A pale, slender woman, who was watching him with large, dark blue eyes from the sofa where she sat.' 'The gentle creature stroked his crisp, dark, wavy hair, and the tenderness of an angel came into her sad eyes.' Heroines like this may have 'magnetic eyes,' but they have no power of holding one's interest.

"As a drowning man clutches at a straw, I turned to Katherine Tynan. She is an Irishwoman. Surely she will provide a heroine with 'a sparkle' in her. Vain hope! *Mrs. Pratt*, of Paradise Farm, 'had a great natural placidity. Her brooding, ruminant air, when her mind was at rest, was not unlike that of the cows in the pasture.' *Mrs. Pratt* is also a doormat of the most virulent type. Her attitude toward her beautiful young lodger, *Mrs. Greville*, is Uriah Heepish in the extreme. *Mrs. Pratt* belongs to the days when people 'knew their proper stations.' 'My dear soul,' says *Mrs. Greville*, looking at her with half-frightened compassion, 'you must not care for me like that.' 'You should have thought of that, my lady,' says the humble one, 'before you won my poor heart.'"

ART SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

NO LARGE CITY of our land is without its art institute, yet "the more art schools there are, and the better equipped, the smaller will be the average of really distinguished talent turned out from them." This sounds at first like the cry of a cynic or a pessimist. Instead it is the word of America's most distinguished woman portrait-painter—Cecilia Beaux—and she is writing in *Harper's Bazar* more particularly of women and their chances of success in art. "The rough material that goes to make up the character of the artist who is to succeed—that is, ingenuity, perseverance, and power of concentration—is not much called upon or developed in the early stages of study in these schools." The only chance for "invention" a girl finds is in the composition class; in all matters pertaining to the posing of the model the work is done for the pupil. When she takes a studio on her own hook "she has not learned to invent ways and means nor to rely on her own resources for the material construction and development of an idea." Such objections sound as tho Miss Beaux has a poor idea of art schools; it is only that she is imprest with the fact that under the necessary restrictions in them "nothing but a high degree of natural gift will in the end prevail." The small average of high talent and the bad side of school training account for the failure of so many girls. In her very suggestive article Miss Beaux lays down sane rules for success that will sound like hardship to any but the most determined girls. Thus:

"Not only sacrifice of the time and strength must be given to the work itself, but a sacrifice even of pleasures that will deplete the working powers of the next day.

"This is especially the case with women and girls who, with rare exceptions, have a less abundant physical energy than young men of a corresponding temperament. In our sex the will to preserve, even when we are tottering with fatigue, is most praiseworthy, and we often wonder why 'keeping at it' has such meager and disappointing results. A girl, from the beginning of her life as an artist, should know that her physical energy must be conserved like precious oil, like water in a desert, like ammunition in a besieged camp, like food and fuel in a dash to the pole.

"Art has no dealings with the dregs of life. The foam on the brimming cup is the only acceptable offering. A young artist should ask herself, 'If I do this to-night shall I be fresh—not tired—at the end of the first two hours of work to-morrow, so that if I wish to I can clinch it in the third?'

"Often a piece of work depends for its force on the ability of the artist to go on with it at the moment. Two hours of intense

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application have been given; the work is now ready to be pulled together, without a break in its purpose, or, more important still, without a change in the condition of the materials in use. If energy, *natural energy*, not will power, is relaxed at this moment, and the artist keeps on by force of will alone, I can almost hear her lamentation, 'It looked well for a while, and then I went on with it and spoiled it!' It may be that she could never have sustained it, but the chances are that if her strength and enthusiasm had been as high continuously as when she began, her work would have been increased, not diminished, in power at the end of the morning. An obvious case of cause and effect constantly ignored by students and young artists generally. Witness the tepid and weary results so often seen."

The all-important question is whether a girl is qualified, whether she is endowed by nature for the life she wishes to lead, says the writer. She may, suggests Miss Beaux, even mistake her motive in starting out upon an art career:

"It is more necessary than ever before that our young woman should closely examine herself as to her real motives. With many the desire to get out and away is too strong to be resisted, and to these the life of an artist is most attractive. True, some one must pay for the tuition of the student, but the fees are small, and at most of the art schools the drawings accepted for admission might be produced without the smallest degree of natural gift. Anybody can produce the work of the average beginner, so admission to the school is no real proof of ability. Even the desire to 'try' may mean nothing; yet who goes to school except to learn, and who can tell, especially without inspecting the would-be student in person, whether great things may not some day develop?

"It is right that admission should be liberal, and after passing this barrier and paying the cost of tuition everything is open to the student, and everything is provided except the materials with which to work.

"When I went abroad to study I found in Paris numbers of girls and women who, encouraged by the ignorant flatteries of their friends, had staked all on foreign study. Years had passed; the one hope—to get something admitted to the Salon—was still out of sight. This admission would mean a creditable degree of promise, if not of achievement; it would mean, too, that the successful student would be strongly abetted by M. Julien, who counted on their performances to help advertise his school. But year by year the chance grew less and less. Ill health, resulting from life in rooms overlooking filthy courts, poor food, and privations of all kinds were endured. And how often I heard the sad plaint, 'They have made such sacrifices for me I can not go home until I have something to show for these years of work.' There were several whose fate I never knew, for my stay was short. Of course such martyrdom as this is unknown nowadays either in Paris or here."

A PORTRAIT STUDY.

By Cecilia Beaux.

Exhibited in the Spring Academy is this study of "a very long young woman," as a critic puts it. "Her feet are stretched out far in front of her, charming little feet, exquisitely painted, and the observer was grateful for their delicacy after traversing the length of the yellow robe, with its big pattern of purple flowers."

For a girl who has a clear idea of what she wishes to do, declares Miss Beaux, "it is far better to start alone, working alone, even at a great disadvantage." Further:

"She may not go far before she seeks at the art school either to certify or to correct what she is guessing at. She will find her progress rapid and vital when she does enter. By this it seems that we have come, at the present day, to something absolutely opposite to the practise of the period when the apprentices in the masters' studios were irresponsible. In the old way the impressionable student came under the influence of a master's works and preparatory studies, and under this influence alone. He was irresponsible, but he had before him nothing less than the example of the master. To-day, in a school, he is surrounded by scores of fellow-students who are cheerfully producing the crass work of the average beginner. No one is distrest by it. It is accepted, in its various grades, as being as good as might reasonably be expected.

"Schools of art must exist, tho their very essence prevents their being ideal places for the nurture of the delicate flower of art. In them may be found everything or nothing for the student. Never was opportunity greater. No sign-posts are needed; no private knowledge will prevail. The force and innate gifts of the individual are the only passports that will carry him through."

OUR SERIOUS READERS—The public hungers for serious books, and repudiates the dominance of fiction, a fact which makes the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane) see "evidence of the intellectual growth of the American people." For proof it adduces this:

"The growth of the civic conscience leads the people to spend their money on literature that claims and is supposed to ground this conscience in facts.

"The demand is for books about the development of the city, the emancipation of woman, eugenics, industrialism, the social evil, and socialism.

"Even much of the season's fiction and practically all of its drama reflect an American craving for information that makes for the health and happiness of society.

"Intellectual interests are broadening and literary taste becoming discriminative. 'Philosophy is picking up and theology doing well.' There even is a renewal of enjoyment of poetry. The people insist that their fiction be better written.

"Most of the 1913 novels, through their heroines, voice the demand of woman for broader freedom."

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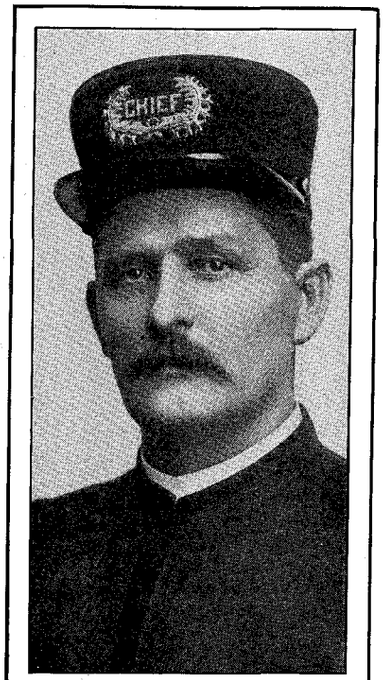
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

HOW ATLANTA CLEANED UP

IN ATLANTA all the houses of professional vice have been advertised out of existence by the churches. The crusade that effected this constitutes, in the opinion of Mr. William T. Ellis, the most remarkable story in the present religious life of North America. The Christian sentiment of this Southern city has been solidified, a ruler of the underworld has become a matron of a new home for rescued girls, and "a tense political battle wherein Christian men showed that strategy and the ability to win are the possession of the righteous"—such are some of the outstanding features of the campaign. The "unforgettable address of Jane Addams" at the Men and Religion Congress in New York last spring sent the Atlanta delegates home with a new vision of their city's local conditions. "They discovered what may be found in almost every other large city in the country—a 'red light' district wherein the social evil was protected, or at least winked at, by city officials." *The Continent* (Chicago) gives Mr. Ellis's account of how these men went to work:



CHIEF OF POLICE BEAVERS,

Who after his pledge to the Men and Religion committee of Atlanta actually closed the resorts of vice there.

"Without taking the world into their confidence or boasting of what they meant to do, or calling in the counsel of any experts, these men blended the publicity message and the social-service message into one agency and began to advertise in all the city papers the facts of the social evil in Atlanta. They contracted for a large amount of advertising space in the daily papers to be paid for at regular rates. They entitled their advertisements, 'The Houses in Our Midst,' and called them 'Men and Religion Bulletins.' They were numbered in consecutive order. No. 1, of course, implied that No. 2 was to follow, and No. 10 called up in the minds of the friends of vice the dread possibility of a No. 20 or a No. 30. In truth, the bulletins have now numbered fifty, and there have been frequent extras, sometimes a whole page in extent. Ordinarily the advertisements are two, three, and four columns wide, extending the full length of a page.

"Of course the advertisements created a sensation. They were conspicuous, and yet they did not rely for their effect upon display type. The method plainly was to be the use of the artillery of facts and principles. Bald, hideous facts about the social evil in Atlanta were cited without qualification or circumlocution. Then to these conditions was applied the clear word of Scripture. . . . . .

"The advertisements were marvels of effectiveness. Their logic was as straight as a running noose. The style was brilliant, epigrammatic, puncturing. At times it rose to the loftiest heights. These messages were literature. Hysteria and fanaticism never crept into the presentations. There were no muddled generalities. The writer clearly had a knowledge of the world. He not only knew Atlanta, but he gathered his ammunition from the capitals of Europe—Berlin, Madrid, London—and from the other great cities in America. He was quick to seize the news of the day and feather his barbs with it. With rare adroitness he took advantage of Jewish and Roman Catholic pronouncements and actions upon the subject, to show the solidarity of moral attack upon this evil.

"Most remarkable of all, in this long succession of advertising, was the pertinent application of the words of Jesus. In the serene assurance that this was the court of last appeal, the gospel of Christ was quoted where it fitted. A better blending of the law and the gospel could not be imagined. The tone of the advertisements revealed something of the serene assurance of Scripture itself; they were unhurried and unannoyed. The calm confidence in which they were written was more terrifying than bluster. Evidently the Christian forces of Atlanta, under the direction of the Men and Religion Movement, had laid siege to the citadel of vice, and they possess the needed guns and ammunition. Even the casual reader could see that there were behind the written statements a legal mind and a soldier heart. Here was the Christian crusader down to date. Each of the advertisements, until victory was assured, ended with the confident words, 'Atlanta should and will close the houses in our midst.'

"The men who used these advertisements were speaking to the people of Georgia with a power that no other series of messages had ever possest, and they were plainly fearless. They went wherever the trail led them. It became necessary to point out the new and unstudied implications in the problem of the social evil. The wages of women workers were set forth in the advertising and a new duty laid upon the city's Christian men. It is true that the world has been blundering along in chaotic fashion amid the new economic and social conditions. Now our prophets are facing the facts—all facts. The really startling appropriateness of the Scripture quotations used by the Atlanta men have stimulated many minds. Thus one advertisement bears the words of Nehemiah, 'Some of our daughters are brought into bondage already.'"

Investigation showed that 50 per cent. of the properties used for evil purposes in the city were owned by Christian men, says Mr. Ellis. "The newspapers of no city could be counted upon to follow editorially and disinterestedly such a path as the Men and Religion committee pursued." But where the facts were presented as paid advertisements, "there was no newspaper owner with possible property interests to edit it and no big advertiser to influence it." So—

"There was no way of answering, avoiding, or diverting the tremendous truth told week by week in these display advertisements, which naturally came to be the first part of the paper to which thousands of readers turned every day."

The outcome was dramatic. The chief of police of Atlanta "does not have to confer with any authorities higher up":

"Chief of Police Beavers of Atlanta was at heart a better man than the world with which he had dealings ever suspected. He had fallen into a vicious custom. These advertisements 'got him'; they found the real man Beavers. He resolved to stand by his parents, by his own early training and by the best life of Atlanta. He publicly pledged the Men and Religion committee that he would close the houses. . . . . .

"At once many persons who had shown no spark of solicitude for the fallen girls in their virtual slavery began to shed maudlin tears in public over their fate at being turned adrift without shelter. This ostentatious sympathy was short-lived, for the advertising campaign was part of a Christian movement. It was bigger and better than politics. Behind it burned the yearning, loving heart of Christ's compassionate servants. The ensuing advertisements were directed to the women in the evil resorts. The word of the committee was pledged that every one of them would be offered shelter and help in a new life. All the arguments that the vested interests of evil might offer to their victims were counteracted by this clear, unequivocal statement

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which could not be kept from the eyes of anybody who read the daily papers, that there was a door of opportunity open to all who sought a better life. Ministers and their members went two by two through the 'red light' district. Every fallen woman in Atlanta was personally offered a chance for a better life. With this message of practical service went the gospel of Christ. The women were told that if ill they would be provided with medical care; if they needed training for a career of honest service, it would be supplied; if there were dependent relatives, they would be cared for; if shelter alone were wanted, that would be provided. Whatever was necessary to help the victims of vice back to respectable life was freely pledged to them.

"Here comes the most shining chapter in the long and beautiful story. More than 200 of the women accepted the committee's offer and forsook the old life of shame."

Only the "worldly wisdom, driven by a deep Christian passion" of Marion Jackson and John J. Eagan, says Mr. Ellis, could have achieved such results as Atlanta shows. The story of these two men is romantic:

"They are David and Jonathan in their friendship. Young men of the same age, born and bred in Atlanta, they once were peculiarly antipathetic; but when Jackson became a Christian in the Torrey meetings the two found themselves drawn together by the great tie of Christian fellowship. It does not take a psychologist to explain this. The men held the great essentials in common. They were in unity in life's deepest purpose. Marion Jackson is a study in the unexpected consequences of vital religion. He was a born aristocrat, an aristocrat to his finger-tips, by birth, tradition, and aptitude; but when, in Dr. Torrey's preaching, the gospel gript him, he became a democrat. He now has a New Testament passion for people. The simplicities of the Christian brotherhood shine out in his life and actions.

"Marion Jackson is a lawyer, and a good one. That explains why the method of the Men and Religion committee has been bomb-proof and water-tight. The advertisements were all written by him. Of course there was not money enough in Atlanta to hire professional brains that could write such advertisements as these. They had to be born of a trained mind and a flaming heart. Nobody ever thought of Marion Jackson as a man to write advertisements. Yet to-day if he cared to abandon his legal practise he could take those advertisements in his hand and secure employment with any advertising agency in the land.

"Hand in hand with Marion Jackson has gone John J. Eagan, whom the books write down as a capitalist. A quiet young man who inherited a fortune from his uncle, he had gone on his simple way as in the day when he did not possess wealth. The money that came to him he invested in securities that were in consonance with his Christian beliefs, for he is an earnest Presbyterian. This Atlanta campaign has thus far cost over $12,000, $6,500 of which was for advertising bills. One does not have to be much of a guesser to surmise where the money came from. We may be sure, tho, that the giver has had a 'run for his money,' in the phrase of the street. Judged by any standards, the Atlanta campaign has been more fun than can be got out of a fleet of aeroplanes or a garage full of racing automobiles. One would hunt far to find a happier man than John J. Eagan.

"In this Men and Religion Movement he has come to be dominated by a great idea, of which he is the apostle among his fellow business men. That is that business is a ministry, that a man should serve the world by his business. The rights and welfare of his employees and of the larger world which they represent should be the first consideration of business, taking precedence even of dividends. . . . . .

"What these two laymen have done, with the full and efficient cooperation of the churchmen of their city, is a revelation and a foregleam of the new era of efficient Christian patriotism which will utilize the most modern methods and the ripest worldly wisdom to bring to pass the reign of the kingdom in this present world."

JOHN J. EAGAN,
A capitalist of Atlanta, who is credited with financing the movement to clean the city of its vice resorts.

THE NEW KOREAN VERDICT

A VICTORY, even if incomplete, may be "tremendously significant and most gratifying." In this light *The Continent* (Chicago) views the verdict of the Appellate Court in Seoul, Korea, which reversed the earlier verdict of "the police-manufactured case charging a large company of Koreans, mainly Christians, with conspiracy to assassinate Count Terauchi, the Japanese governor-general of the province." One hundred and twenty-three defendants were prosecuted for complicity in this alleged sedition and 106 were convicted, but the second decision, rendered March 20, convicted six and released as innocent the remaining hundred. *The Continent* reviews the later verdict:

"Of the six still held for the supposed crime, all have been granted a material reduction of sentence. Six men by the original verdict were sentenced to penal servitude of ten years each. Of these, one now goes free and the others are committed for six years only. Of nineteen previously receiving sentences of seven years each, all but one now escapes. The term for that one is commuted to five years.

"The six still in prison are the most prominent of the defendants, including the one man among the group who has an international reputation, Baron Yun Chi Ho, president of the Methodist College in Songdo. He and four others—Yang Ki Tak, Im Chi Chung, Yi Seung Hun, and An Tai Kak—stand sentenced for six-year terms, while Ok Kwan Pin, the sixth convict, is given five years. All of these men are alleged to have been leaders in the Sin Min Hoi, or New People's Society, which the Japanese insist was an association for revolution and assassination. The Koreans admit the existence of the society, but claim that its object was the peaceable education and uplift of the Korean masses. Baron Yun allowed his name to be used as one of the officials of this society, but apparently took no active part in directing it. The real leader of the movement was Yang, who served for several years as the editor of a patriotic daily published in Seoul. Im is a resident of Seoul, at whose house the Government affirmed that Yun met Yang to perfect the conspiracy, altho Baron Yun was able to show by unmistakable records that he was not in Seoul at all on the day alleged for this meeting. Yi and An were prominent citizens of Pyeng Yang, alleged to have been summoned to Seoul when Yun and Yang had elaborated their plot. Ok is a young man of twenty-two who is alleged to have been of particular use to the conspirators on account of his eloquence as a public speaker.

"Lyu, who originally received as heavy a sentence as Yun, but was acquitted on this trial, is a graduate of Japan's national military academy in Tokyo, and served with the Japanese Army in the Russian War. It would seem that his influential Japanese connections have worked in his favor."

The Continent feels that the verdict thus rendered ratifies its contention all along that "there never was the slightest real evidence to justify the allegation of Japanese police that Count Terauchi was the object of a plot of assassination." It goes on:

"Stared in the face by a judicial decision releasing a hundred men whom police charges had specifically marked as the instruments of a seditious plot, even the most biased must admit that the plot is totally disproved, even tho the alleged ringleaders are still held for punishment. And this means that torture alone could have produced the purported confessions of a conspiracy.

"Of course the great flaw in the finding lies in the court's failure to discharge all the defendants. But it must not be too harshly condemned for this. Altho the presiding judge throughout the trial showed the most unmistakable disposition to deal fairly with all the defendants, the missionaries could see that he still labored under tremendous pressure from the military

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administration of the province. They had therefore but little faith in his ability to withstand the truculent demands of officials around him. That he and his colleagues under such circumstanced have had the strength to go as far toward justice as they have is a monumental credit to the Japanese judiciary.

"Nevertheless, this satisfaction must not be allowed to obscure sympathy and concern for Baron Yun and his six compatriots who now, standing alone, become more obviously than ever a sacrifice to the 'face' of the Japanese police. It remains yet for the international protest which has liberated 117 of the unjustly accused Koreans to be exercised in behalf of the last six. For them undoubtedly an appeal will be made to the supreme court of Korea, in which the fully trusted Christian judge, Watanabe, has the deciding voice. But under the judicial practise of Japan, this court can only review points of procedure, and cannot investigate the case on its merits. So if the procedure below is technically regular, it may be impossible for Judge Watanabe to vacate these last sentences. In that case intercession for their pardon must be made to the Japanese Emperor."

Baron Yun Chi-ho is said to be suffering from incipient tuberculosis, and in the opinion of many of his friends, if he is incarcerated he will not live to serve the full term of his sentence.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY WITH TURKEY

OBSERVERS ON THE GROUND report that the Turk has not regarded his present conflict with the Balkan states as a holy war. Otherwise there would be no possible explanation of his failure at arms and his apparent failure in courage and warlike zeal. But his coreligionists of India view it differently. The belief is current among them, says W. E. Nicoll, a missionary in the Punjab, writing in the *United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg), that "the so-called Christian nations" are bent on Turkey's annihilation, "primarily in order to bring Islam into disgrace." The Powers, so it is held in India, have connived at, if not secretly abetted, this harassment of the enfeebled Turk. From the very beginning, therefore, of the present war, the interest even in the remote villages has been intense. Branches of the Red Crescent Society have been formed in all the large centers, and well-known members of the Moslem community have given the effort their hearty encouragement. "There seems to have been no doubt in the minds of the Indian Moslems but that their coreligionists were entirely in the right and were really very much maligned in their well-meant efforts to effect reforms in the Balkan mountains." The practical way in which sympathy is shown rather carries out this view:

"Some weeks ago a fully equipped Red Crescent corps of physicians and assistants sailed for Constantinople from Bombay. These men were recruited from various parts of India and great enthusiasm was manifested in getting them ready and sending them away. From reports that have been appearing in the papers since of their haranguing crowds in Constantinople and urging them to continue the struggle, assuring them of the united support of their Indian brethren, it would appear that the deputation was probably engaged in anything but humanitarian and neutral work, such as attending to the wounded and relieving the sick.

"While funds were being gathered some weeks ago the suggestion was seriously made from several quarters that it would be quite right to send the money that was being collected and promised for the establishment of a great sectarian Mohammedan university at Aligarh to help the poor, struggling Turks. Inasmuch, however, as the proposition to establish such a university had already received the sanction of the Government, the wiser heads saw that such a thing was manifestly improper and impolitic. The fact remains, however, that the rank and file were quite prepared for such a move and it reveals very clearly their attitude.

"Great Britain is often spoken of as the special guardian of Mohammedan interests in the Parliament of the World, since the King of England is the acknowledged sovereign of more Moslems than any other single potentate. The thinking men among the Mohammedan community have, of course, realized from the very beginning that the British Government and her subjects must observe strict neutrality, but here again the Moslem 'man of the street' has not been slow to believe and suggest that Great Britain should take sides with the Turk and render him material assistance. No doubt the fact that the sympathies of the English people themselves were largely with the Balkan states has accentuated the feeling that the Government as such should do something tangible for the Turk to offset the prevailing sentiment of the people, such people forgetting for the moment that Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy and that the people would not tolerate for a moment such an attitude on the part of the Government, even were it disposed to show any favor, which people generally know it is not.

"This feeling that the British Government was not living up to its opportunities as the protector of holy Islam has been wonderfully accentuated during the progress of the negotiations for peace, especially when it became evident that the Powers were advising Turkey to accede, in large part, to the Allies' terms. Indian Mohammedans considered that the Powers in general, and Great Britain in particular, were proving traitors to Turkey and that their treachery was based largely upon the fact that they and the Allies were coreligionists.

"Another fact that has exaggerated this opinion is the alleged massacre of Mohammedans in the war area. Questions have been asked regarding these in Parliament and the ministers responding for the Government have been openly charged with evasion and duplicity when they replied that reliable information was difficult to secure and that reports of such massacres had been brought to the attention of the governments concerned. This has failed to satisfy Mohammedans' aspirations, which seemingly demand that Great Britain actively intervene to stop such atrocities."

To read the Indian Mohammedan press, says this writer, one would be led to believe that "the Turk was the most inoffensive and mild-mannered individual possible." Further.

"The Aga Khan of Bombay, probably the best known, at least abroad, of Mohammedan leaders in India, and withal a keen thinking statesman, and knowing doubtless on which side, politically speaking, his bread is buttered, has recently exprest himself quite fully regarding the sentiment of Indian Moslems toward the Turkish War. His highness says the present attitude of Indian Moslems on the subject often leads them to a position of useless negation. He himself has studied the Turkish position very carefully for some years, and particularly in this present crisis. The immediate question for Indian Mohammedans is relief of suffering in Turkey, to which they should concentrate their whole efforts. It would be a terrible thing for the Mohammedans of India if, through neglect on their part, thousands of their brethren in Turkey died. They must send money for the relief of the suffering and wounded, and for the help of the thousands of refugees who are now flocking from European Turkey into Asia Minor. These people want not only food but money to buy seed for the coming season and to reestablish themselves. It is equally incumbent to eschew any policy which may increase and prolong the sufferings of their coreligionists in Turkey. 'It does seem to me,' continues his highness, 'a cruel addition to the burdens which Turkish statesmen have to bear at this crisis to be harassed by irresponsible advice from Indian Mussulmans who know nothing of the grim realities of the position, and upon whom none of the grievous burdens of the war fall. How easy it is to bid others to fight for the honor of Islam when here we enjoy the serene comforts of peace and prosperity. It would be a good thing,' says his highness, 'if all these hundreds of thousands who are from here giving their advice were forced to make all the sacrifices that the war entails on the people of Turkey themselves.'

"In the course of the concluding portion of the article his highness says: 'Turkey must in the future be an Asiatic power. She must concentrate on Asia. Turkey as an Asiatic power can live and thrive only if she has the good-will, friendship, and support of England. England is the only country which has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a strong Turkey in Asia. Apart from any question of sentiment, it is to the interest of England that Turkey in Asia should become strong and prosperous. Here is a great opening for the Mussulmans of India, alike of serving England and Islam. Let them use all their influence through their loyal efforts, through their good-will, to bring England and Turkey together, and, in fact, to carry out in Asiatic Turkey the spirit of the Cyprus convention and the policy of Lord Beaconsfield. At last there is a possibility that the dream of many Mussulmans may come true, and that England and Turkey may become fast and firm friends.'"

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIARY OF HER GIRLHOOD*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

E. S. NADAL

THIS diary of Queen Victoria's girlhood will make a great many friends for the Queen. Youth is always almost, if not quite, the most attractive thing in the world. But when the subject is the sovereign of one of the earth's great empires and is, besides, a clever and interesting young lady, the person combining these characteristics becomes very interesting indeed. Other interesting figures, besides the young lady, appear upon the scene, of which the chief are Lord Melbourne and Prince Albert. The diary covers the period of the courtship of Prince Albert and concludes with his marriage to the Queen. The story of the Prince's courtship is fairly interesting, but nothing like so interesting as the account of the Queen's friendship with Melbourne. The diary is almost all about Lord Melbourne, the Queen appearing as a little feminine Boswell, recounting the conversation of this attractive man. What a wonderful tutor he was! The mind of the young girl grows under the fostering influence of Melbourne's conversation as corn grows in the night after a rain. The antecedents of Lord Melbourne would not appear at first sight to qualify him to be a young lady's guardian and tutor. Two years before the Queen's accession he had appeared in court as the corespondent in a celebrated suit for divorce, in which, however, the verdict was a vindication of himself and Mrs. Norton. It was, indeed, charged by his friends that the suit was brought with the intention of preventing his remaining as Prime Minister after the Queen's accession. This was, however, the second occasion on which he had been obliged to appear in court as a corespondent. Furthermore, he did not come from forbears who were at all strait-laced, nor were his connections and associations of that character. His mother, altho a good mother to him, had not escaped the breath of scandal. He had had for a wife the clever and erratic Lady Caroline Lamb, the friend or enemy of Byron—the words in the case of such a lady are synonyms—whose escapades had been the talk of London. Such had been his antecedents. But it is the verdict of history that no man ever fulfilled more worthily the duties of such a position than he did. The situation was evidently not without its temptation, for he was very fond of his young charge. She on her part had an admiration for, and an interest in him, which might well in the case of a susceptible young lady, such as the Queen evidently was, have changed to a warmer sentiment. But he was a too loyal and honorable man to encourage the growth of any such feeling.

It is true that he was at that time fifty-eight years of age. But he was a very handsome man, and was the possessor of many personal attractions, one of them being a delightful voice in speaking. He had abundant gifts of wit and entertaining talk, evidences of which appear on almost every page of this diary. His youth and middle age had been passed in one of the most interesting periods of the world's history. He could remember the great events of the French Revolution, and was a grown man during the Napoleonic period. In the events that followed he had a considerable share, and he was one of the Whig leaders at the time of the passage of the Reform Bill. With the great literature and the art, the pleasure and sport, and the society of that age he was familiar. He had known everybody. To the observation of all this brilliant life he had brought a fine intellect and humorous and whimsical fancy.

One wonders whether he always succeeded in making his talk suitable to the ears of the young lady. He had the old-fashioned habit of mixing up his language with a constant stream of profanity, a habit which he shared with many of the men of that day. Every substantive was qualified with the adjective or participle "damned" in such a manner as to be almost an impediment to the progress of conversation. It is said that he was once discoursing in this style to Sydney Smith, when Smith, thinking such language a rudeness to him in his character as clergyman, begged that his Lordship would assume everybody and everything to be damned and would proceed with the subject. Hayward, however, who tells the story, doubts whether Sydney Smith ever took such liberty with Melbourne. The diary contains no evidence that Melbourne did not succeed in repressing this characteristic in the presence of the Queen. This incident is an indication that he was usually successful in this endeavor. He was telling the Queen of the violent behavior of the women at the time of the Reform Bill agitation. These ladies seem to have been true grandmothers of the suffragettes of the present day. He heard one of them say "Hiss that blackguard Melbourne!" At hearing this word, at that time scarcely permissible before ladies in polite company, the Queen says that she felt her cheeks to redden.

The diary closes with the marriage. The indications are that the Queen passed at once from under the influence of Melbourne into the control of her young husband. Melbourne had assisted in bringing about the marriage, but the change could not have been altogether agreeable to him. Is there not some suggestion of this in the following well-authenticated incidents? The Queen's mind was greatly occupied with the question of the precedence at court to be allowed Prince Albert, and she was continually talking to Melbourne about it. He said finally—"For goodness' sake, ma'am, let's say no more about it. If the English people once take to making kings, they soon begin un-making them." At another time the Queen said to Melbourne that she thought herself fortunate in the fact that the Prince took so little notice of the beautiful ladies there were about the court. Melbourne said: "It's full soon to begin to boast," at which the Queen was much put out. But the Prince remained to the end the most faithful and conscientious of men. He avoided society and devoted himself to public objects and to assisting the Queen in the duties of her office.

Prince Albert had the views and feelings of a German prince. He thought it the part of wisdom that the Queen and himself should live in great measure apart from society. It may have been that the life she led under the guidance of the Prince was happier than that of the young girl described in this diary, as the Queen said it was. But it was certainly not so brilliant nor so varied, and the record of it, as given in the Queen's "Journal in the Highlands," with its humdrum and rather vapid details, is infinitely less interesting. It hardly seems possible that the two accounts could have been written by the same person.

The character of Queen Victoria, during the latter part of her life, had not the winning qualities of the young girl of the diary. With a strong nature and a strong will, she had the defects that go with these qualities. She felt it to be her duty to uphold the dignity and power of the crown. This was probably due in part to the teachings of the Prince Consort. It is reported that she once said that she was a Stuart rather than a Hanoverian in her feelings. She once asked Lord John Russell if he did not think that rebellion was always wrong. He replied: "As a loyal subject of the House of Hanover, I can not say that it is." She had, besides, a strong sense of what was due to herself. A woman will fight for something she believes to be her due with a passion and courage which will not often be found in a man, and the Queen gave the impression of being capable of this. The author of a very interesting eulogy of her in the *Quarterly Review*, printed not long after her death, confest that what she really believed in was the Divine Right. She looked as if she believed that. This faith gave her dignity and gave her strength. She was very dignified in appearance; it was surprizing that any one under five feet should have so much presence. But it can not be said, at any rate when she appeared in public, that she looked amiable. She was a good deal feared, and perhaps she rather liked to be feared. We are told that her children were in awe of her. The editor of the diary says:

"To those accustomed to the easier manners of more recent times it is difficult to convey a sense of the atmosphere of Windsor during the reign of the Queen. Her extraordinary aloofness was its

* **The Girlhood of Queen Victoria.** A Selection from Her Majesty's Diaries between the years 1832 and 1840. Published by authority of His Majesty the King. Edited by Viscount Esher. In two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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determining cause, but the effect was that of a shrine. Grave men walked softly through the rooms of the castle, and no voice was ever raised. The presence of the Sovereign brooded, so to speak, over the Palace and its environment. The desire to be negligently at ease never entered the mind. The air was rarefied by a feeling that somewhere, in a region unvisited by any but the most highly privileged, was seated, not in an ordinary armchair, but on a throne, the awe-inspiring and ever-dignified figure of the Sovereign."

There is perhaps some exaggeration in this, but it is near the truth. That she got a certain strength from this attitude can not be denied, combined, as it was, with a rectitude of character which commanded universal respect. Thus she was able to do things which English constitutional practise hardly allows to the Sovereign, and which a modern King of England could scarcely do. She could keep men out of office whom she did not like. Of course, she could not do this with the great men, such as Palmerston and Gladstone, whom, no doubt, she would have been glad to exclude. Their strength with the country was too great to admit of her doing this in their case. But she could and did do it in other cases. It is said that she kept from being Prime Minister Sir William Harcourt, whom she did not like and who had no such strength with the country as Palmerston and Gladstone had. Not only did she succeed in having her way about individuals, but, by the weight of her personal character, she was able to affect matters of public policy. She did this in part through that community of feeling which she had with the great English middle class whom she so well understood, and whose sympathy and respect she possest so entirely. Lord Salisbury spoke of this characteristic of the Queen in a speech he made about her in the House of Lords just after her death. The late Confederate General Payne, of Virginia, commander of the Black Horse Cavalry, told me that he was in England for a short time during our Civil War, and had, while there, several interviews with Lord Palmerston. He said to Palmerston that he could not understand how the English, devoted as they were to monarchical and aristocratic government, should wish to see a great democratic power on the American continent, which would in time be certain to take the leadership of the Anglo-Saxon world. "I recognize the truth of that," said Palmerston. "This country is not strongly against the South, nor is the Government. But the Queen is, mainly on account of her feeling about slavery, and the Queen's feeling as to slavery is no doubt that of the country." Palmerston evidently thought the Queen's influence in this matter very important.

The Queen also felt an obligation to uphold the cause of good morals in a luxurious and frivolous society. She succeeded in keeping away from her court persons who had been proved to have transgrest the laws of morality. She had very serious views regarding her duty in this respect, of which this anecdote is an indication. A lady, it is said, was once talking to her about death and the future state, a subject which I have heard the Queen was fond of discussing. The lady said that one of the advantages of the future existence would be that not only should we meet the interesting people of our own time, but we should meet those of other times as well, for instance, King David. But David would not quite do. "No," said the Queen, "I will not meet David." What a very limited acquaintance among royal personages in the next world could she have expected to have if she were so particular!

If the Queen had permitted herself to mix more in society than she did, would there have been any diminution of the public respect for the throne? I do not believe it. Of course, she could not have mixt in society, as was done by her sociable and good-humored son. But still she might have enjoyed the brilliant social resources and opportunities of London, with advantage to herself and to the world. Edward VII. in all probability could not compare in power of mind or force of character to his mother, but he was very popular. The Prince, as he was called in those days, was about everywhere and knew everybody. I remember one incident which gave me a notion of the extent to which he availed himself of the amusing features of London life. I went one evening to hear Toole in "Sergeant Buzfuz." Between the acts I was sitting in Toole's dressing-room while he was making up his face before a looking-glass, and I asked him whether he had not taken his idea of the part from some particular model. He replied that he had had such a model, and that it was Sergeant Ballantine. He said that the night before the Prince had been sitting in the chair which I occupied, while he was making up, and that when it was time to go on, the Prince had said: "Come, Toole, let's go in and have some more Ballantine." It is a question whether this sensible, tactful, and kind-hearted young man, assisted as he was by his beautiful and amiable wife, was not of as much use to the British monarchy as the serious-minded and able Queen Victoria.

NOVELS OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR

In the following lists of novels published in this country since January 1 this year, or which will be published before July 1, an effort has been made to secure, as far as possible, complete lists from all the well-known publishing houses that issue fiction regularly. As will be seen from a count, the total number of these books is 328.

The lists have been arranged according to publishing houses. It is believed that this system will make them more generally interesting than would be a compilation made alphabetically by authors' names. For one thing, it shows clearly how well distributed among the large houses devoted to fiction the output for this half year is.

Readers will perhaps recall two diagrams printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 1, showing the number of all classes of books published in 1890 and the number published in 1912, and indicating a total increase of all classes from 4,559 books in 1890 to 10,903 books in 1912. Fred E. Woodward, of Washington, who compiled these diagrams, made the interesting point that, contrary to an almost general opinion among booksellers and readers, the percentage of fiction during these twenty-two years had not increased. In fact, the total of fiction in 1890 was 1,118, while the total in 1912 was 1,010—that is, a slight decline took place. When the relation of fiction to all books published in these twenty-two years is sought, it is found that fiction has not kept pace with the general increase. Mr. Woodward showed that in 1912 only 9.3 per cent. of the whole number of books published belonged to the fiction class, whereas in 1890 the percentage of fiction to the whole was 24.5 and in 1900 it was 20.1 per cent. The lists that follow have been arranged alphabetically as to publishers' surnames:

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HUGHES, RUPERT—"Amiable Crimes of Dirk Memling." $1.25 net; by mail, $1.37.

RILEY, W.—"Windyridge." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

LINCOLN, NATALIE S.—"The Lost Dispatch." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.37.

CHAMBERS, ROBERT W.—"The Gay Rebellion." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

DELANO, EDITH BARNARD—"The Land of Content." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

RITTENBERG, MAX—"The Mind-Reader." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

NIKTO, VERA—"A Mere Woman." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

QUILLER-COUCH, SIR A. T. ("Q")—"Hocken and Hunken." $1.35 net; by mail, $1.42.

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JANIS, ELSIE—"Love Letters of an Actress." $1.00 net; by mail, $1.10.

WEBSTER, H. K.—"The Ghost Girl." $1.25 net; by mail, $1.37.

GREENE, MRS. S. P. McL.—"Everbreeze." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

BARBOUR, R. H.—"Peggy-in-the-Rain." $1.25 net; by mail, $1.37.

MAXWELL, W. B.—"General Mallock's Shadow." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

GRAND, SARAH—"Adnam's Orchard." $1.40 net; by mail, $1.52.

LINCOLN, J. C.—"Mr. Pratt's Patients." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

BACON, MRS. J. D.—"The Strange Cases of Dr. Stanchon." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

GIBBS, GEORGE—"The Silent Battle." $1.30 net; by mail, $1.42.

BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY.

ALLEN, FRANK WALLER—"The Lovers of Skye." $1.00 net, postage prepaid.

BIGGERS, EARL DERR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate." $1.30 net, postage prepaid.

CHESTER, GEORGE RANDOLPH—"Wallingford in His Prime." $1.00 net, postage prepaid.

DAVIESS, MARIA THOMPSON—"Andrew the Glad." $1.30 net, postage prepaid.

DAVIS, CHARLES BELMONT—"In Another Moment." $1.25 net, postage prepaid.

KESTER, VAUGHAN—"John o' Jamestown." $1.35 net, postage prepaid.

LONG, JOHN LUTHER—"War." $1.30 net, postage prepaid.

NICHOLAS, ANNA—"The Making of Thomas Barton." $1.25 net, postage prepaid.

PUTNAM, NINA WILCOX—"The Impossible Boy." $1.35 net, postage prepaid.

RINEHART, MARY ROBERTS—"The Case of Jennie Brice." $1.00 net, postage prepaid.

SHERMAN, CHARLES —"The Upper Crust." $1.25 net, postage prepaid.

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WYLIE, I. A. R.—"The Daughter of Brahma." $1.30 net, postage prepaid.

(*Continued on page* 1018)

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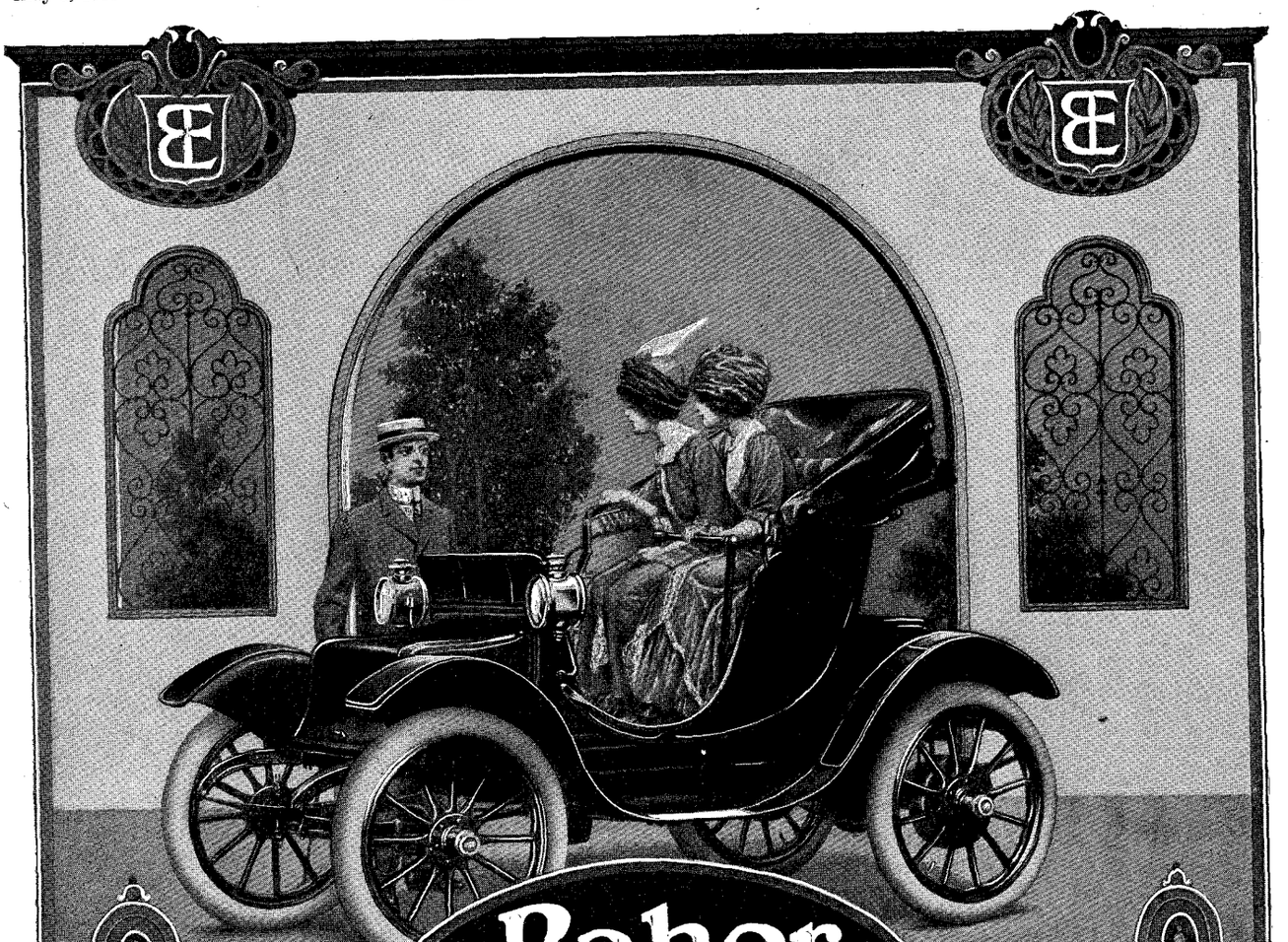

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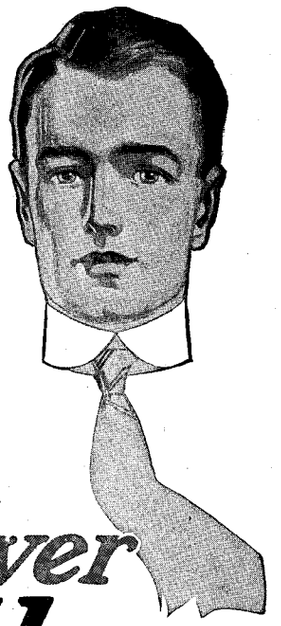

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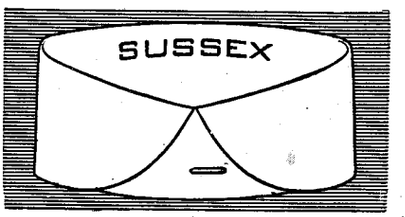

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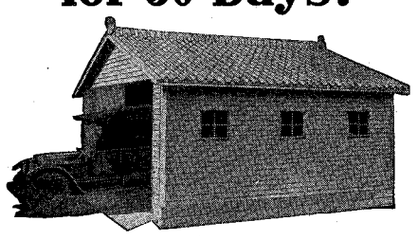

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(*Continued from page* 1016)

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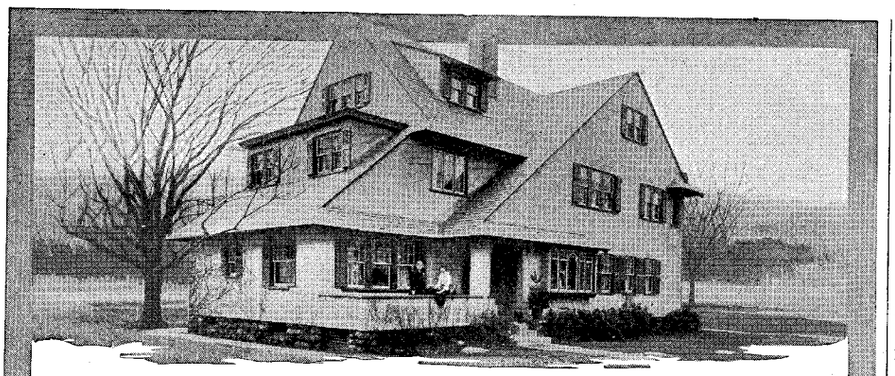

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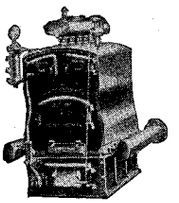

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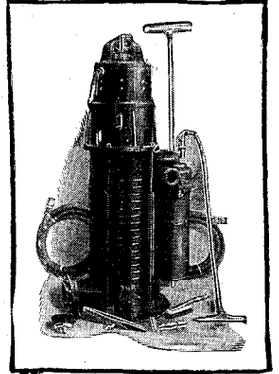

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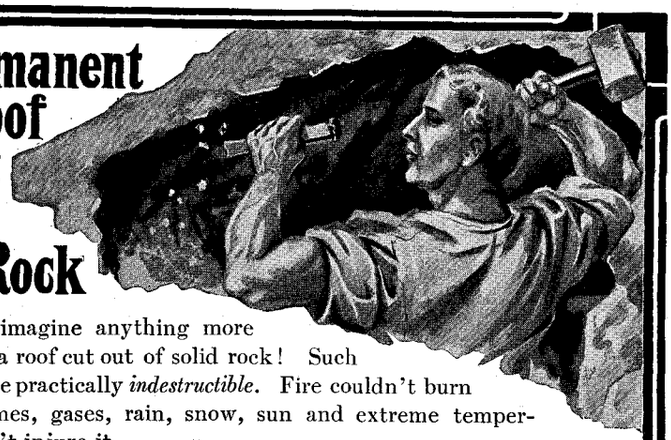

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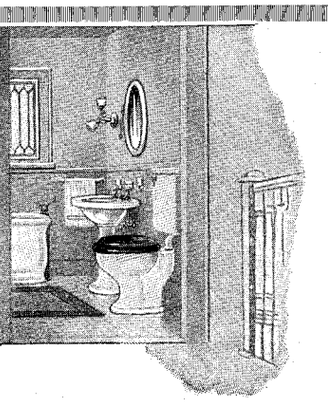

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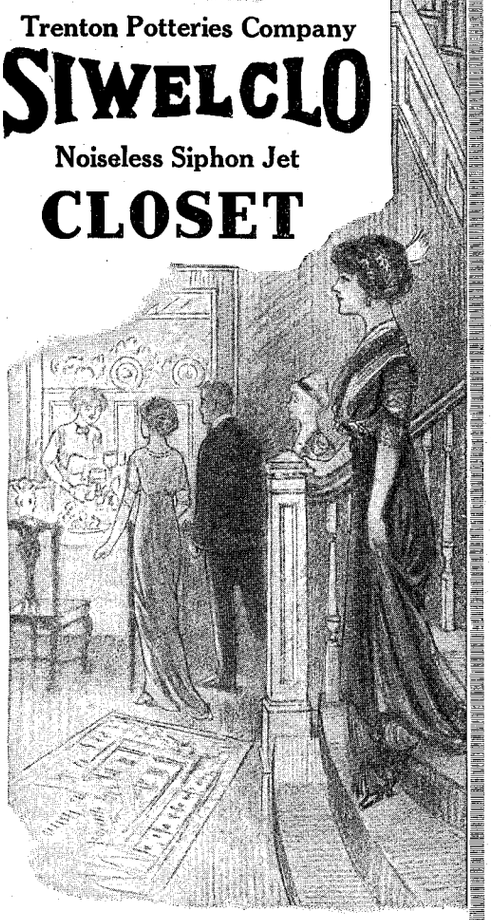

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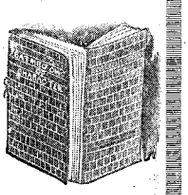

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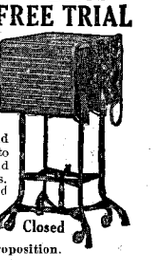

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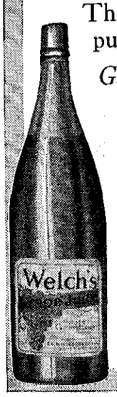

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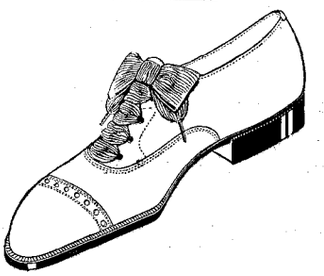

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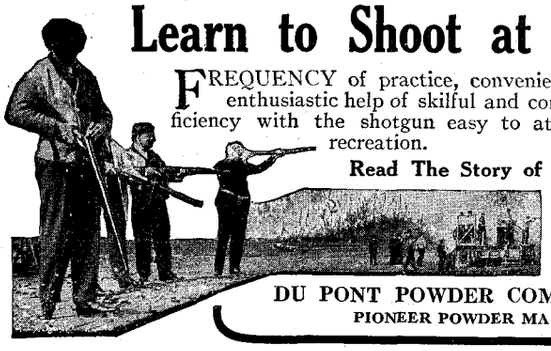

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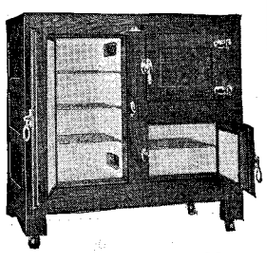

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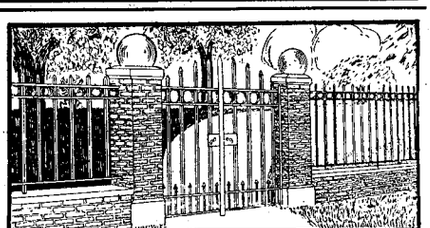

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A NEW BOOK ON THE ARCTIC

Mikkelsen, Ejnar. Lost in the Arctic. 8vo. Pp. 395. New York: George H. Doran Company. $5 net.

Arctic expeditions may be divided into two classes, those undertaken to make surveys—geographical and meteorological—and those dispatched to rescue from possible death those who have started out but not returned, or, at least, to recover their notes and diaries for the benefit of the scientific world. The writer and explorer whose book is before us made his voyage for the purpose of recovering and bringing back the relics of a predecessor. This pre-

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decessor was Mr. L. Mylius Erichsen, who started in 1906 to survey the as yet unexplored coast of northeast Greenland, covering over six degrees of latitude from Cape Bismarck to Cape Bridgemann. Altho he succeeded in accomplishing his survey and making valuable scientific discoveries, he and his companions perished. The voyage of Ejnar Mikkelsen was entered upon partly to look out for the ill-fated men and partly in an attempt to recover their journals. They found several reports of the lost explorer, one dated September 12, 1907, at Danmark Fjord; a second, dated August 8, 1907. These were both hopeful, and showed that an abundant supply of food had been available. Nothing more was to be recovered, and a return was made amid many adventures.

The public has been almost surfeited recently with the tales of Arctic and Antarctic expeditions. But Mr. Ejnar Mikkelsen's book contains what we may almost call new material. It reveals to us new facts with regard to the coast of Greenland and over which the hardships of the journey are relieved by days of plenty and sunshine. Added to this there is a personal element in the descriptions and adventures which make the book readable and interesting even to the reader who cares little for meteorology, scientific navigation, or chartography. We become acquainted with the personnel of the expedition, and there is a cheerfulness and almost gaiety in the tone of the narrative that we feel it has been a pleasure to travel with Captain Mikkelsen through the various scenes of his adventurous route. This route is set forth in a capital map, and the text illustrated with half-tones, and as far as we have tested it the index is full and accurate.

MISS COMAN'S WORK ON THE WEST

Coman, Katharine. Economic Beginnings of the Far West. Vol. I. Explorers and Colonizers. Vol. II. American Settlers. Illustrated. Cloth, 418, 450 pp. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

It is fortunate for the reading and studying public that one who is an expert economic historian and who has already made a reputation with her "Industrial History of the United States," should have gone further and successfully completed a special study of a period and a subject that will be seen to be increasingly important as the days unfold. We hear much now of "problems of the Pacific." Had it not been for the advance of American settlers and their American hardihood into the Far West, American diplomatists might have striven in vain to gain a Pacific outlook, and Russia, Spain, France, England, —who knows?—might have been playing America's part in the Far East.

As may be expected from Wellesley's *emeritus* professor of economics, the work is a serious illuminating study. Miss Coman does well in letting some of the adventure and romanticism slip in, for that is true to the sources. After a section on the Spanish occupation and the earliest colonizing of New Mexico, Louisiana, Texas, and California, the writer turns northward and reviews the beginnings of the Northwest and the fur trade. In the first volume there naturally figure large the famous expeditions of Pike, La Salle, Ledyard, and Lewis and Clark, and the competing fur companies. The second treats of the rise and flood of transcontinental migration

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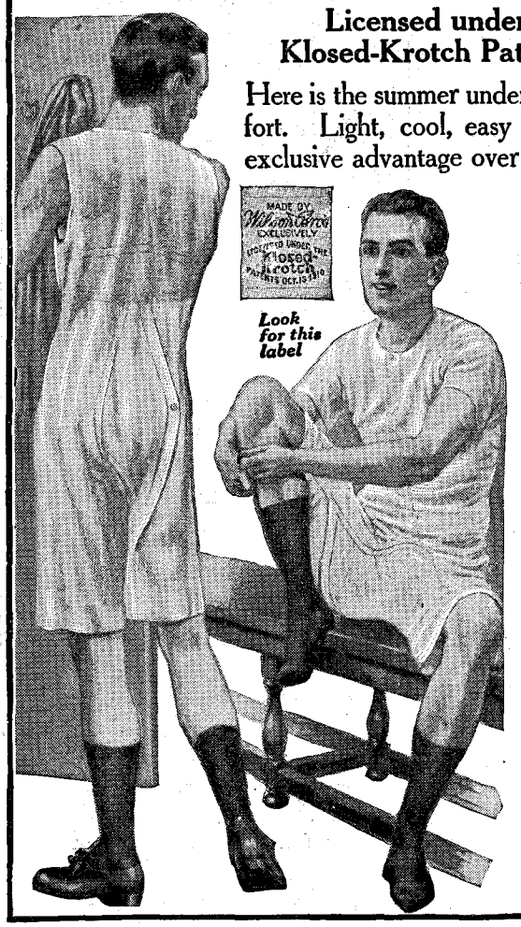

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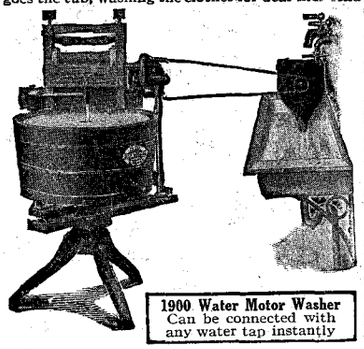

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with special emphasis on Missouri territory, Oregon, the Mormon movement, and the fascinating record of California's rise into prominence. The final section briefly considers the slavery question, the Pacific railroad, and the inducements to settlement offered by the Homestead Act. With this the "beginnings" end.

In all of the record Miss Coman has carefully avoided the Scylla and Charybdis of being too detailed on the one hand and too general on the other. She has avoided also the complications of diplomatic affairs, and yet has included enough to show how the economic progress of the territory molded the turn of events more inexorably than any other factor. The inclusion of extracts from many authors not generally accessible will make the book a source for illustrations as well as of sound opinions. A complete bibliography and full index round out an important historical and economic survey.

THE BROAD FEATURES OF ROMAN HISTORY

Stobart, J. C. (M.A.). The Grandeur That Was Rome. A Survey of Roman Culture and Civilization. Large 8vo, xxvii–352 pp. London: Sidgwick & Jackson. 30s. net.

This companion volume to "The Glory That Was Greece" (published in 1911 by the same author), does for Rome what was already so well done for Greece. The note that is struck and maintained is found in the remark in the Introduction that Rome "had to do for the West what Alexander had attempted for the East." The difference in the tasks is, however, taken into account, viz., that while Greece dealt with rival ancient but decadent civilizations, the Roman for the most part faced warlike but unsophisticated barbarians. The former lecturer on history in Trinity College, Cambridge, has gathered his narrative around six nuclei—The Beginnings of Rome; Conquest; The Last Century of the Republic; Augustus; Augustan Rome; and The Growth of the Empire. To these are added an epilog, which sketches rapidly the decline of Rome, including the brilliant periods of Aurelian with his patronage of Mithraism, and of Constantine with his patronage of Christianity; a chronological summary and bibliography (the latter the only really inadequate piece of work in the volume); and an Index. We must note also the presence of a series of illustrations on heavy paper (some of them in color and all of exceptionally fine quality) the enumeration and description of which fill over fifteen pages.

As a review of the broad features of Roman history—taking that in its broad sense as including government, statecraft, social and political development, law, art, literature, philosophy, religion, and morals—the work is satisfying. Here are sketched rather than portrayed the virtues and defects of Roman character, the successes and failures of public administration, and the flood and ebb of vigor in the body politic and social. The objects under review change in the discussion so rapidly, yet easily, that the fatigue which sometimes attends the reading of history is unfelt. The illustrations relieve the eye and satisfy the artistic instinct, while they make real to the mind the substance of the letterpress.

The publishers' part is nobly done. For

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adornment or for use this and the companion volume are well suited.

PACIFIC PROBLEMS

Fox, Frank. Problems of the Pacific. Cloth, pp. 294. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2 net.

English writers seem bound to try to awaken America to the importance of the problems of the Pacific and to the necessity of standing by Great Britain whatever happens. Mr. Lawton's able book had much to say of that, and now Mr. Fox comes pleading the same cause. The thesis of the latter's book is that the next great struggle of civilization will come in the Pacific basin and the prize will be the supremacy of the world. "Shall it go to the white race or the yellow race? If to the white race, will it be under the British flag, or the flag of the United States, or of some other nation?" This is a bold stating of the problem, but it begs the question as to whether one nation alone can or will desire so to dominate before there occurs a coalition of two powers or more. Is the history of European jealousy to repeat itself in the East?

Fortunately Mr. Fox in the main deals with more immediate issues, and he does it in a lively journalistic fashion—so much so, in fact, that one sometimes hesitates to trust the "head-liner" style. He takes up in succession the political and strategic situations of each of the important powers concerned, with especial reference to the position of Great Britain and her colonies. Population, industry, naval and military strength, natural resources, all come in for their share of consideration.

Of particular interest to Americans are his chapters on the United States and the Panama Canal as giving an Englishman's view of us. Being positively certain of American ambitions for the Pacific, he says:

"Supposing, then, the United States to continue her present commercial and industrial progress; supposing her to gradually tighten her hold on the rest of the American continent; supposing her to overcome certain centrifugal forces now at work, the problem of the Pacific, should the United States decide to play a 'lone hand,' will be solved. It will become an American lake, probably after a terrible struggle in which the pretensions of the yellow race will be shattered, possibly after another fratricidal struggle, in which British possessions in the Pacific, Australia, and New Zealand, equally with Canada, will be forced to obedience."

One wonders whether the wildest American imperialist dreams ever equaled those of Mr. Fox in trying to think American thoughts before Americans think them! Again:

"If the American citizen to-day is considered as tho he were a British citizen of some generations back, with a healthy young appetite for conquest still uncloyed, some idea near the truth will be reached. But since the deference exacted by public opinion nowadays compels some degree of pretense and does not permit us to parade our souls naked, it is improbable that the United States citizen will adopt the frank and freebooting attitude of the Elizabethan Englishman when he was laying the foundations of his empire by methods inspired somewhat by piracy as well as patriotism. . . . It was sufficient for Francis Drake to know that a settlement was Spanish and rich. The attack followed. The United

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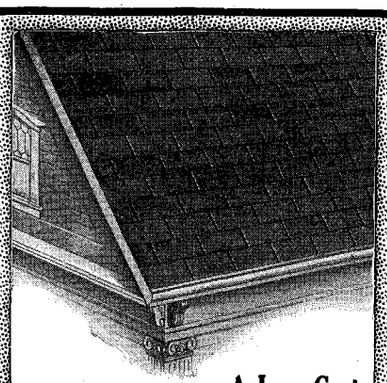

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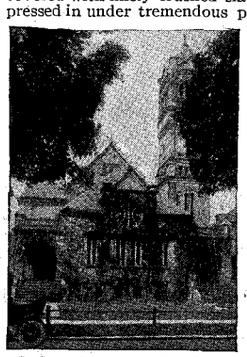

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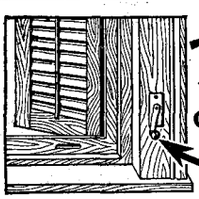

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The book will provoke much thought, and with Americans occasional smiles. In its references to current events the book is at points a year behind.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Blythe, Samuel G. The Making of a Newspaper Man. 12mo, pp. 239. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company.

Mr. Blythe must have suffered all his life from the pun so easily perpetrated on his surname; but that word is the only one which adequately describes the spirit in which he has pursued his toilsome way from the most humble to one of the best positions in contemporary journalism. His volume is not an account of the making of a newspaper man in the abstract—that is, it is not a work of the text-book sort, but rather a bit of autobiography, illustrative of ways and means by which men rise in this adventurous and strenuous field of labor. He has unconsciously disclosed to his readers some of the secrets of his advancement. Mr. Blythe was made for success in journalism and deserves all he has got from it.

Roberts, Charles G. D. The Feet of The Furtive. Pp. 384. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

This is a collection of stories, some of them previously published, by one of our most popular animal writers, popular because he writes from actual knowledge and experience, inspired by real affection for the denizens of the woods. And his tales are full of interest for both young and old. The author's descriptions are poetic and graphic. He relates dramatic and pathetic episodes in the lives of the lynx, rabbit, moose, bat, or deer with a sympathetic touch which makes the lives of the animals vivid and enthralling. Best of all, however, Mr. Roberts does not distort the truth in order to make his stories more thrilling, but tells an unvarnished tale of animal life and its natural tragedies. The stories are fascinating and the form of narrative most entertaining.

Campbell, Cyril. The Balkan War Drama. 8vo. Pp. 206. New York: McBride, Nast & Company. $1.40.

Mr. Campbell was a special correspondent of the London *Times* who was wise enough to follow the intimation that gentlemen of the press would have better opportunities for acquiring information if they remained in the capitals than if they left for the front. He, therefore, obtained the best information available, and gives us a very clear idea of the Balkan situation before the war, the circumstances that compelled the breaking out of hostilities, and the character of each nation engaged in the struggle. It is convenient thus early to see the character of the Balkan War and the battles, including Kumanovo, so well described. The photographs add to the value of this timely work, which does credit to the daring and judgment of its clever author.

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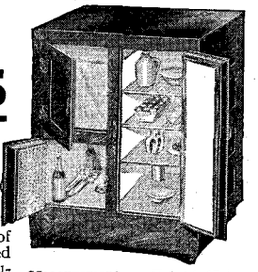

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CURRENT POETRY

IN his scholarly and interesting book, "The English Lyric" (Houghton Mifflin Co.), Prof. Felix E. Schelling comments upon the large number of poems now written and printed, and, while he admits that the diffusion of an interest in poetry has bettered the technic of our versifiers, he is inclined to believe that it has kept poetry on a dead level of mediocre excellence, and has somewhat lowered our literary standard. Too many people, he thinks, are attempting this difficult art. He lists some of the easily recognizable types of verse which particularly annoy him. "The lyrical address to flower, beast, sunset, or season, each of these things vocal and solicitous to teach unhappy man some fine lesson or other, the sentimental or humorous poem of childhood, the tender lyric of regret for a fair maid who died young or married the market-gardener—who does not know these things? . . . These things nearly any one can turn out now . . . in facile rime and with a requisite precision as to the number of syllables: and in some places our taste has not sufficiently progrest for the majority to prefer silence."

Professor Schelling's criticism may fairly be applied to much of the verse appearing in American and English periodicals. But there is room for the poem that has no new thought, that expresses beautifully some idea dearer because of its familiarity. Poems of this sort are certainly to be preferred to those having no charm but novelty, to those written deliberately to startle the reader. And we have, fortunately, several poets with messages not at all commonplace, poets who write because of their necessity of uttering truths that dominate their lives. Such a poet is Evelyn Underhill, whose studies of mysticism are already counted standard works. "Immanence" is the name of a book of her poetry recently published by E. P. Dutton & Company. These poems, some of which have already been quoted in these columns on their appearance in English periodicals, are decidedly out of the ordinary. Miss Underhill is thoroughly a mystic, thoroughly aware of the presence of the supernatural in the natural. She has not the splendid rhetoric of Francis Thompson nor the passionate devotion of Coventry Patmore, but she is spiritually akin to them both. The poem which we quote illustrates her courageous faith as well as her artistry.

The Liberated Hosts

BY EVELYN UNDERHILL

As clouds sweep over the moon,
The hosts of the dead pass by:
They veil the terrible face,
The inviolate face, of the sky.
They fill the winds of the world
With the sound of their gentle breath;
They temper the glitter of life
By the merciful shadow of death.

How should we bear our life
Without the friendship of the happy dead?
The many-meshed deceit
Of sense, heart's cold and heat,
The feverish strife,
By which encompassed
We grope our way
Toward the peopled splendors of their day?

They see
The stedfast purpose of eternity.

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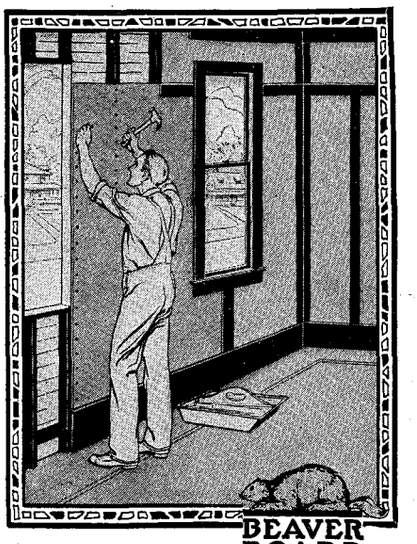

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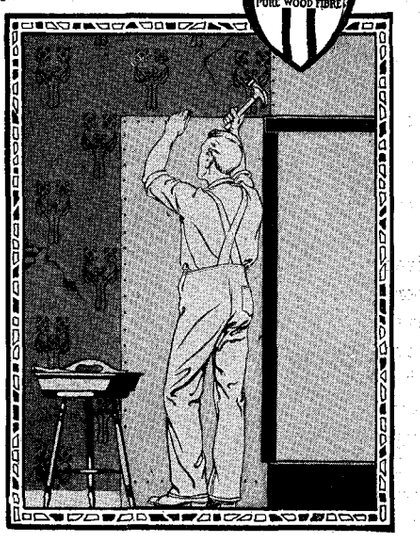

Nailing Beaver Board over an old plastered and papered wall. No more cracks and repapering. In these pictures panel strips are shown, to give the effect, but in actual construction are not put on till after the board is all up and painted.

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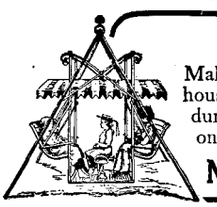

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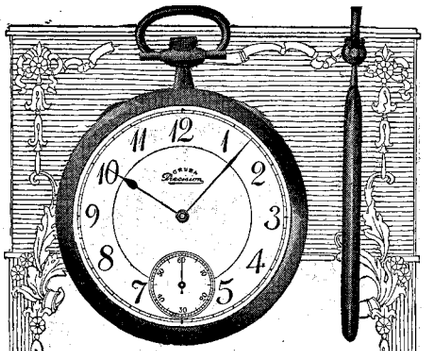

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They from our toys
Call us to contemplation of the light.
We, all unknowing, wage
Our endless fight
By ghostly banners led,
By arms invisible helped in the strife.
Without the friendship of the happy dead
How should we bear our life?

Few of Theodosia Garrison's poems appear in the magazines nowadays. Those that we find show that she has retained her power over rime and rhythm and has gained in vigor and concentration. We take the following poem from *Harper's Magazine*.

The Dreamers

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON

The gipsies passed her little gate—
She stopt her wheel to see
A brown-faced pair who walked the road,
Free as the wind is free;
And suddenly her tidy room
A prison seemed to be.

Her shining plates against the walls,
Her sunlit, sanded floor,
The brass-bound wedding-chest that held
Her linen's snowy store,
The very wheel whose humming died—
Seemed only chains she bore.

She watched the foot-free gipsies pass;
She never knew or guessed
The wistful dream that drew them close—
The longing in each breast
To some day know a home like hers,
Wherein their hearts might rest.

The London *Saturday Review* prints these seasonable verses. They are old-fashioned, but exquisitely made. "Slanting evening showers" is excellently descriptive.

To a Linnet in a Cage

BY F. E. LEDWIDGE

When spring is in the fields that stained your wing,
And the blue distance is alive with song,
And finny quiets of the gabbling spring
Rock lilies red and long,
At dewy daybreak I will set you free,
In ferny turnings of the woodbine lane,
Where faint-voiced echoes leave and cross in glee
The hilly-swollen plain.

In drafty houses you forget your tune,
The modulator of the changing hours
You want the wide air of the moody noon,
And the slanting evening showers—
So I will loose you, and your song shall fall,
When morn is white upon my dewy pane,
Upon my eyelids, and my soul recall
From worlds of sleeping pain.

Seldom has a London fog been described with more convincing realism than in the verses below. They are taken from "A Strange City," a long and powerful poem in *The English Review*.

The Fog

BY W. H. DAVIES

I saw the fog grow thick,
Which soon made blind my ken;
It made tall men of boys
And giants of tall men.

Unprotected walls of stucco, concrete or brick absorb much water, becoming damp, unsanitary and disfigured. But they can be waterproofed and beautified by an application of

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It clutched my throat, I coughed;
Nothing was in my head
Except two heavy eyes
Like balls of burning lead.

And when it grew so black
That I could know no place,
I lost all judgment then
Of distance and of space.

The street lamps, and the lights
Upon the halted cars,
Could either be on earth
Or be the heavenly stars.

A man passed by me close,
I asked my way, he said,
"Come, follow me, my friend"—
I followed where he led.

He rapt the stones in front,
"Trust me," he said, "and come";
I followed like a child—
A blind man led me home.

From Margaret Root Garvin comes "A Walled Garden" (The Mosher Press). Miss Garvin's verse is simple and graceful. She sings charmingly of small things and occasionally reaches the heights. The poem we quote is a sympathetic appreciation of an intimate aspect of nature.

A Pathway Overgrown

BY MARGARET ROOT GARVIN

Lost thy leading,
Little Path,
In the weeds' wild aftermath!
Passed by wayfarers unheeding,
Where the scythe has left no swath.

Path, long-pining!
Once her free
Footprints paved thee goldenly:
Then thy way was straight and shining
As the moon-path on the sea!

All thy roaming—
'Neath the fir,
Or where meadow blossoms were,
Or by brookside—was a homing
To her doorway, unto her!

Some hope-token
Thou dost yearn,
Yet this curtaining of fern,
Where no frailest frond is broken,
Hints her footsteps' unreturn.

Haste thy passing!
Since thy soul,
Seeking her, must find but dole;
Wealth of joy no more amassing—
She is gone who was thy goal!

Lippincott's Magazine prints this new song of the seasons—colorful, musical, and thoughtful.

The Seasons of the Heart

BY EDWARD WILBUR MASON

When meads are fair with green of spring,
When April's moon is bright,
Then hope is like a bluebird's wing—
It wakes the heart's delight!

When hills are crowned with rosy bloom,
When fragrant odors cloy,
Then love, like angel from the tomb,
Awakes the heart to joy!

When fields are ripe with tawny grain,
When songs of summer cease,
Then gratitude like golden gain
Awakes the heart to peace!

When winter silvers every pond,
When frost is on the streams,
'Tis then that memory's magic wand
Awakes the heart to dreams!

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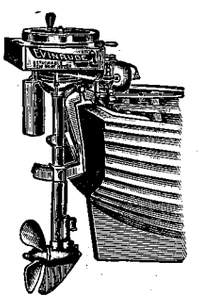

of the fly wheel. Its propeller is weedless and when the day's fun is over, Brother John detaches it (in less than one minute) and brings it into the house. It carries like a satchel and when the summer is over we take the motor home with us. It goes wherever we go.

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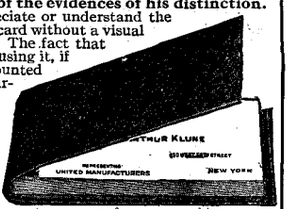

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE OLLIE TAYLOR HOAX

IT is not unusual for bad boys to have friends and sympathizers, because it is frequently the case that a bad boy is a little smarter and a little more human than the youngster next door who never causes any anxiety about his conduct, but perhaps no unruly American boy ever had as many sympathizers as Ollie Taylor, who was sentenced by an Atlanta judge to eleven years in the Fulton County Industrial Farm, a reformatory for incorrigibles. And what is more, Ollie got all the sympathy without any effort on his part. The credit is due to some newspaper correspondent who probably will miss his calling if he does not turn to fiction-writing for a living. The Owensboro (Ky.) reporter who, during one of the annual floods in the Ohio River valley, sent out a dispatch that a distillery warehouse had been undermined and several hundred barrels of whisky were floating down stream and could be had for the picking up, has nothing on the Georgia scribe in the way of creating excitement. The story was that Ollie had been sentenced to eleven years in jail for purloining a bottle of soda-water, and that the Georgia Supreme Court had refused on technical grounds to correct the awful mistake of the lower court officials in throwing him into a loathsome prison. Ollie was doomed to languish with hopeless criminals of all sorts and learn all the tricks of the lawless instead of spending these best years of his life in the open and enjoying all the privileges that are the heritage of the average boy. The account of the supposed miscarriage of justice was printed in many newspapers throughout the country, and here and there it was commented on very vigorously. This dispatch from Chicago to the Atlanta *Journal* gives a pretty good idea of how some people felt about the so-called outrage against childhood:

A campaign has been started in Chicago to make Georgia ashamed of itself. The campaign hinges around the sentence of Ollie Taylor of Atlanta, who, when he was ten years old, was sentenced to imprisonment in reform school for the rest of his minorage because he pleaded guilty to stealing a 5-cent bottle of Coca-Cola.

Scores of letters are reaching Willie Sutson, attorney, who brought the case to the attention of the public through *The Tribune*. He told correspondents to express their resentment in letters to the Governor of Georgia, to congressmen, to members of the State legislature, and any one else of political influence in the State.

Now for the true story of Ollie's experiences, as told in the Atlanta *Georgian*, from which we quote in part:

Writing generally in an angry strain, lawyers and laymen want to know all about

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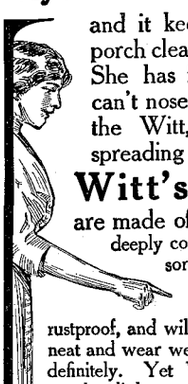

and it keeps the yard and back porch clean," one woman writes us. She has found that dogs or cats can't nose off the tight-fitting lid of the Witt, scattering the disease-spreading garbage.

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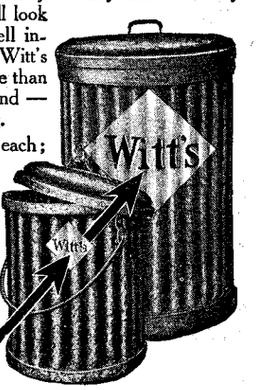

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the case, all about the Supreme Court decision, and if Ollie Taylor, ten years old, really was sentenced to an absolute term of eleven years because he looked too longingly with childish eyes on a tempting brown bottle. He was not. A long list of complaints regarding the boy preceded the charge that he stole the bottle of soda. His associations were bad. At ten years old he was not innocent of many things that a child should not know. His father, before Judge Calhoun, signed a statement that the boy was incorrigible. He was sent to the Industrial Farm. Here is his sentence, the sentence of wayward boys under the Georgia law:

"For the term of his minority, unless sooner discharged."

It was an indeterminate sentence, its length contingent on the boy's readiness to forget the old association and to learn good, new, clean things. He was sent not for punishment, nor even for reformation, but to be surrounded by influences that discountenance idleness and its consequent vice. He was sent to be taught things, and to be released when he learned his lesson.

That was three years ago. Two years later, Ollie Taylor, offering signs that he had learned his lesson, was released on his father's assurance that the boy would be watched, educated, and cared for.

Back home, Ollie Taylor did not attend school. His father, according, to officials of the Children's Court and of the Reformatory, seemed careless of him. He was too small to obtain work, and was drifting back to the questionable associations of the street and of the surreptitious craps game. They took him back.

His father, angered, sought his release, and lost the habeas corpus suit in the State courts. The Supreme Court, in its opinion, considered the case from the strict legal aspect, and said that the sentence must hold because the law which sanctioned it was not invalid.

So Ollie Taylor is on the Fulton County Industrial Farm. If he is a good boy—and Superintendent Means says he is good and is learning his lesson of right and wrong—he will be released this year. Boys never are kept in the reform school during "all the years of their minority." They learn their lesson and are sent out at once.

The farm is not a bad place at all, if we are to believe *The Georgian*, which describes it thus:

Fulton County went into a business eleven years ago that to-day is netting bigger returns to the public, perhaps, than any other investment the county ever made.

The business the county engaged in was the making over of bad boys into good men.

The profits have been enormous, and the income is compounding with every new month—not in dollars and cents, perhaps, but measured according to the worth of good citizenry to the community.

The character factory and repair shop for youths with lop-sides and neglected morals is the Fulton County Industrial Farm, located at Hapeville, about eight miles south of the heart of Atlanta.

Here delinquent but not hopeless lads, who, if left to pursue the paths of their inclination, would grow up into lives of crime and dissipation, public liabilities

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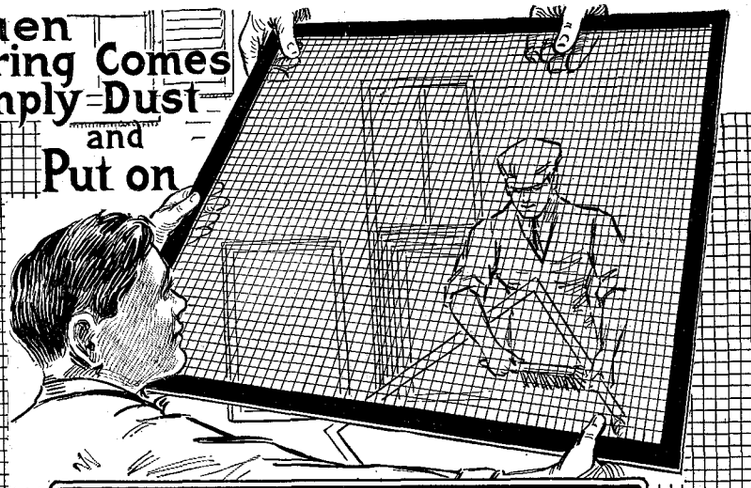

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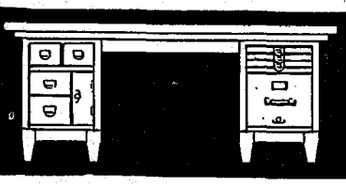

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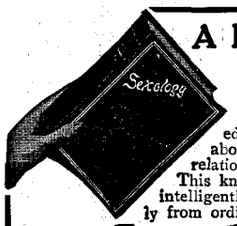

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

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of the most costly and serious kind, are taken and gently reshaped and remade into men of honor and character—transferred to the assets side of the account of public worth.

The school farm at Hapeville is where Fulton County sends boys like Ollie Taylor, who it thinks might after all grow up to be good, useful men; where Ollie Taylor has an opportunity to learn right from wrong, which opportunity he might not have had before. There are 103 besides Ollie.

The farm was established for that purpose by a special act of the State Legislature.

The school farm is under the direction of T. A. E. Means as superintendent, an old Confederate soldier, who has taught boys and worked with boys all his life—and who understands boys like Ollie Taylor.

The domain of Superintendent Means covers 125 acres of rolling, gently swelling land. On the highest knoll, where the cleanest, stiffest breezes sweep, are two dormitories, comfortably appointed. In the dormitory buildings also are rooms for instruction, and workshops, in which the boys learn to plait chair bottoms, where they mend their own shoes, and where they do a little carpentering.

A fair-sized canning factory is installed in another shed. There are a great boiler, and receptacles for the cans, and soldering machines. Against the canning outfit is a shed, chock full of cans, which the boys themselves have filled with preserved fruits and vegetables which keep fresh and vary the cuisine of the farm-school's dining room.

A NEW OUTLOOK IN BASEBALL

PREDICTING where the major-league baseball teams will stand in the percentage column at the end of the season is just like counting chicklets before the eggs are laid, but the work of some of the teams during the first few days of the season has caused a whole lot of people to predict a much closer race for the pennant this year than usual. A surprizingly good showing was made by the Boston Braves against the New York Giants, also by the Brooklyn Trolley Dodgers, and John J. McGraw, manager of the pennant winners, was moved by this or something else to write in the New York *Evening World* that in all probability some of the weaker teams would grow stronger and some of the stronger ones would win fewer games than last year. McGraw says Manager George Stallings has made wonderful improvements in the Braves—"obtained blood from a stone," the boss of the Giants puts it. He sizes up many of the teams, beginning with a discussion of Stallings's prospects. We quote him in part by permission of H. H. McClure & Company, Inc.:

He inherited a team that was a hopeless tail-ender and discouraged. He went to work at it, having a nucleus of two good pitchers, and he cut here and filled in there until he now has a nicely balanced bunch which is traveling fast.

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"Where do you expect to finish, George?" I asked Stallings the other night when I met him in a hotel in Boston.

"It isn't where I finish but where I start that's worrying me now," he replied. "I've got to keep that club on the move, and if the regulars cannot maintain the pace which suits me then they'll find nice warm places on the bench reserved for them."

Stallings looks over every player carefully on whom waivers are asked in the National League. He does not want to pass up any likely talent and knows that many a good ball-player has been caught after some other more prosperous club has let him out because the manager did not get a chance to take a good look at him. I know it has been hard to plant some of my recruits in the minor leagues this year, men whom I want to get a season's experience before they have another chance with the big show. Stallings looks them all over with a microscope.

The Pittsburg club, which I consider the Giants' most dangerous rival, has been handicapped by the partial loss of Wagner, With him out of the game for any length of time the pennant chances of Clarke would promptly evaporate. The Dutchman holds the Pirates' infield together, and is the greatest ball-player I ever saw. With him gone the magnificent pitching staff could not bring home the championship.

Eyes of all ball-players in both leagues, as well as those of the fans, have been fastened on Frank Chance, who is undertaking to heave the Highlanders out of last place. The great difficulty which Chance will face in the American League this season is the public expectation of too many results. When the New York club defeated the Boston Red Sox the other day, they were talking about the Yankees being in the fight for the championship.

Of course, it is just possible, but not likely, that Chance can shoot the Yankees up into the contention. He is up against too many problems. He has taken in charge a team which finished last in the race of 1912, and he is new to the league and the weaknesses of the teams and players who compose it and who are his opponents.

Certainly, it is easy to reason that Chance has plenty of men on his club who have previously played against every team in the American League and who can tip him off on the styles of the players, but any manager will tell you that this second-hand information is bad. I don't depend on it much, myself, and I have had some mighty smart ball-players hand me tips on opposing clubs, particularly in preparation for a world's series, and they have seldom worked out to my advantage. Chance must find out for himself.

McGraw believes the Athletics, the Red Sox, and Washington will be the big competitors for the American League pennant. His prediction is based upon his familiarity with the three teams, having faced two of them in world series and met the other during two spring training trips. As he puts it:

Of this trio the Athletics have the greatest natural strength and they have been showing it this year from the very start. Over-confidence kept the team out of the final weeks of the race last year. Injuries helped to reduce the efficiency of

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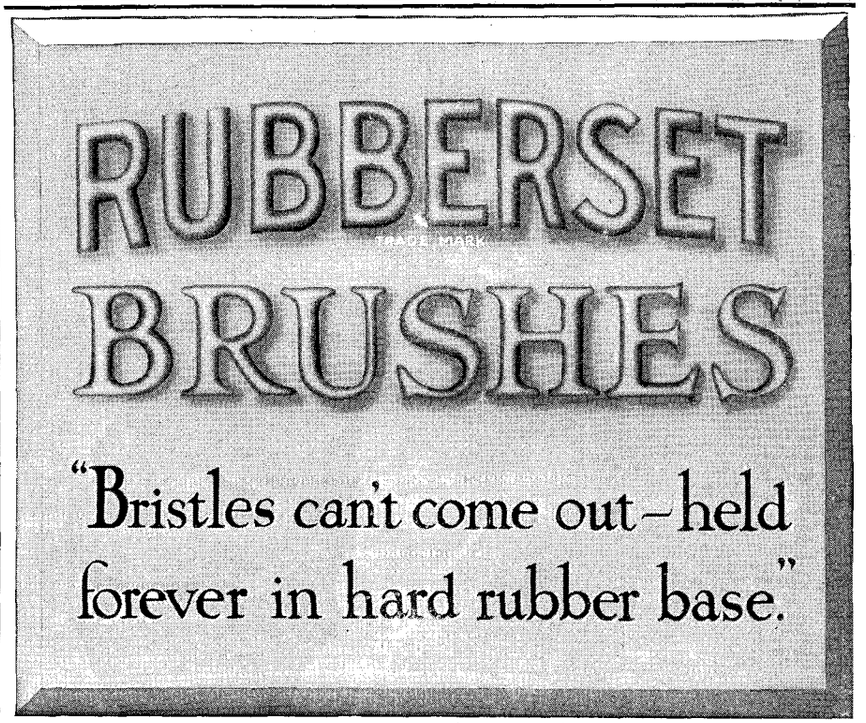

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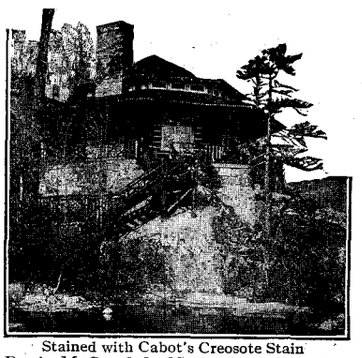

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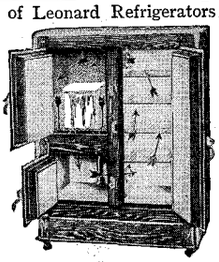

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the club, it is true, but it was mostly the over-confidence which ate into its heart.

That was my own experience, back in 1906. But "Connie" Mack and his men realize that they must hustle this year, and they have started out with that end in view. The Philadelphia club looks to me to be stronger than it was last season. The infield is unimpaired, with McInnis, Collins, Barry, and Baker. This is a great collection of players and absorbs the attention of the keen observer for a few minutes. They are all hard hitters and very fast.

The outfield and pitching staff cost "Connie" Mack the pennant last year. The twirlers crashed in, "Eddie" Plank, the veteran southpaw, who is as old, baseball speaking, as Mathewson, being the only support which stood. Bender, the Indian, failed to keep in condition, according to Mack himself, and Coombs was handicapped all season by a strain which he received in the world's series of 1911 while playing against the Giants.

LITERARY FAME THAT HURTS

WRITERS of short stories, novels, plays, and scenarios for motion pictures often misrepresent, innocently, but none the less harmfully, parts of the country varying in size from hamlets to whole States or Territories. By inventing or exaggerating unpopular types they give millions of people false impressions which it requires decades to correct. Perhaps the public is to blame for being interested mainly in characters that make high lights in the picture, so that only the undesirables in a community or a State are "written up," and it never occurs to a great many people that these characters are exceptional and do not represent one per cent. of the citizens of the locality. In some notable instances whole States have suffered because of reasonably accurate descriptions of a few interesting characters in small or remote communities, as in the case of the feudists of Kentucky. So much has been written about the mountain feudists that a great many people living in other States have got the impression that clansmen who regard a Winchester rifle as the supreme law of the land are as plentiful all over the State as fishermen are in Gloucester, Mass. Only the other day the editor of a small daily newspaper in California, commenting on a new agricultural movement started in Henderson County, Kentucky, said the improvement of farming methods would "allay the feuds." As a matter of fact, it takes as long to travel by train from Henderson County to the mountain districts where the feudists live as it does to go from New York to Pittsburg or from Chicago to Cleveland. And another case is that of Alaska. During the early gold-mining days there were a few women of unwholesome morals who followed the camps and frequented the dance-halls and saloons, and Alaska is having a

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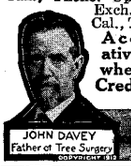

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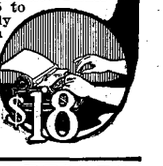

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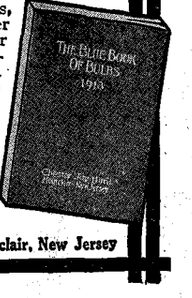

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hard time living down the reputation given it by writers who "played up" the dance-hall women because they were strong characters for novels. The editor of *The Western Woman's Outlook*, published at Seattle, who says she is personally familiar with conditions in Alaska, tells us that women toughs, such as those described in some of the writings of Jack London, Rex Beach, and Robert W. Service, are probably rarer there than in most any other part of the United States. The women of our great northern Territory, she assures us, are generally up to the mark morally, socially, intellectually, and politically. But, of course, the Western editor does not blame the fiction writers for the false impression that their books have made, because the harm they have done has probably all been unintentional. We read:

The part women have played in Alaska will some day be fully told. It is true that pioneering has largely entered into the general plan, but since the day of a daily steamship or through trains many of the towns have ceased to be in the pioneer class. The church and the home can be found throughout all parts of the Territory, and even in those sections that are remote and where the winter is severest the bishops and the traveling minister have beaten down the trail. Women's clubs are to be found everywhere, and the women of Alaska have progrest along with their sisters in the States. All of the leading places, except Nome, St. Michael, far interior, or Aleutian island points are within four days' steaming from Seattle. Seven of the leading places are within two to three days from Seattle, so the current literature and the fashions are not badly delayed. The steamship service on half a dozen routes keeps up throughout the entire winter.

And go through the length and breadth of the land, from the Arctic to Prince William Sound, and the dance-hall will be found conspicuous by its absence. No Alaska town of to-day is nearly so loose as Goldfield or Reno or Bisbee or Leadville or any of the other famed mining camps. The usually heavy charge for a liquor license keeps the number of saloons down to the minimum. "Dawson Sal" or "Yukon Jane" appear, in the frozen drama and play their little part, but they can not be found in Alaska of to-day. Quite to the contrary, the women of Alaska are making homes and in many parts of the country are planting flowers about their cottages, and the children are going to well-conducted day-schools or largely attended Sunday-schools. The women are going to vote, and their first ballot, we can all be assured, will be cast for home development and righteousness, the suppression of vice in all its forms, and the elimination of the official whose laxity or overzealousness in the past has helped to hold Alaska back.

Legal Talent Here.—MOTHER—"I gave each of you boys an orange. Charles, you said you wouldn't eat yours till after dinner. And you, Jack, said the same. Have you deceived me?"

CHARLIE—"No, mother, we didn't eat our oranges. I ate Jack's an' he ate mine."—*Life.*

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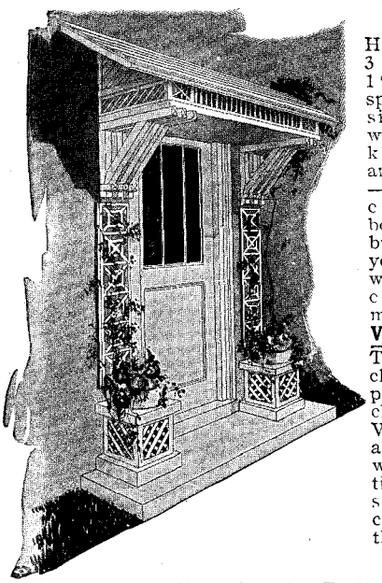

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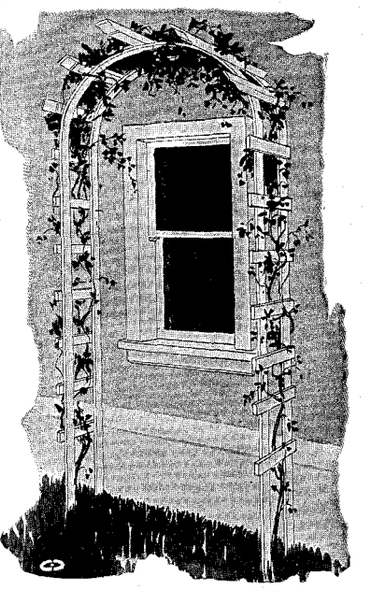

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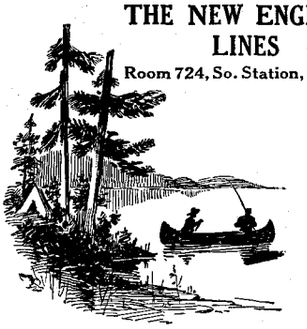

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Revised.—"Mah breddren," cried a Boston colored preacher, "ye must be like great Cæsar's ghost—above susspishun."—*Life.*

Bliss.—LOUISE—"Has Pauline's husband a horror of debt?"

JULIA—"No; she is most happily married."—*Judge.*

Similar.—BACON—"Huxley said that an oyster is as complicated as a watch."

EGBERT—"Well, I know both of them run down easily."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Differentiation.—"What is the principal difference between modern and ancient times?"

"One of the main points was that the modern earn their living, while the ancient urned their dead."—*Baltimore American.*

The Perplexing Question.—"I see," said the idler, "that Mr. Wilson has dropt the name Thomas."

"I'm not bothered about that," said the worried officeholder. "What other names is he going to drop?"—*Pittsburg Post.*

They Should Worry.—MRS. GRAMERCY—"Whatever will you do if business ceases to be profitable in a year or so?"

GRAMERCY—"Don't be alarmed, my dear. By that time we'll have sold all the stock in the company to the public."—*Puck.*

Out of Date.—MAJOR BANKSTICK (of the Indian army)—"Tell your scout-master that, now I'm home, I shall be pleased to help him, if he'd like it, with field-work and so on."

HORACE (of the Boy Scouts)—"Thanks, awfully, dad, but—er—are you quite up-to-date?—drill's altered a lot since you were home last."—*Punch.*

Tantalizing.—"There's a foreign couple living in the flat next to us, and they are simply a torment to my wife."

"Why so?"

"They quarrel incessantly, and she can't understand a word of it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Try It.—BEE MASTER (to pupil who has just brushed off bee which stung him)—"Ah! You shouldn't do that; the bee will die now. You should have helped her to extract her sting, which is spirally barbed, by gently turning her round and round."

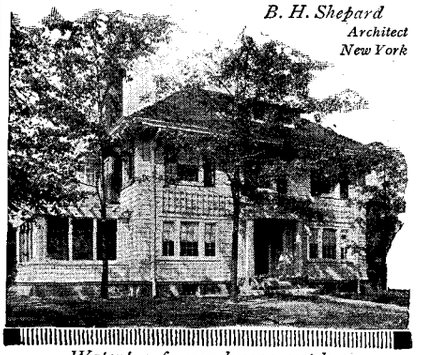
PUPIL—"All very well for you, but how do I know which way she unscrews?"—*Punch.*

In Bad.—Young Jack was talking to the new visitor soon after her arrival. He eyed her critically for a few moments, then looked up and said:

"So you're my grandmother, are you?"

"Yes, dear. On your father's side," remarked the old lady, smiling.

"Well, you're on the wrong side; you'll find that out," replied Jack, without removing his gaze.—*Harper's Bazar.*



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A Surrender.—On his eighty-fourth birthday, Paul Smith, the veteran Adirondack hotel-keeper, who started life as a guide and died owning a million dollars' worth of forest land, was talking about boundary disputes with an old friend.

"Didn't you hear of the lawsuit over a title that I had with Jones down in Malone last summer?" asked Paul. The friend had not heard.

"Well," said Paul, "it was this way. I sat in the court-room before the case opened with my witnesses around me. Jones bustled in, stopt, looked my witnesses over carefully, and said: 'Paul, are those your witnesses?' 'They are,' said I. 'Then you win,' said he. 'I've had them witnesses twice myself.'"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 18.—Socialist Leader Liebknecht in the Reichstag charges that German manufacturers of war materials have paid French newspapers to carry on an anti-German agitation.

April 21.—A Berlin dispatch says the Reichstag has decided to reduce the proposed army appropriation as a result of Dr. Liebknecht's disclosures.

April 21.—The Belgian general strike for manhood suffrage, which tied up the country's industry for a week, is compromised when the Government agrees to take up for consideration the franchise reforms demanded by the Socialist trade-unionists and their followers.

April 23.—The Montenegrin army captures Scutari.

Austria asks the Powers to compel Montenegro to evacuate Scutari and give up all Albanian territory, and the Montenegrin authorities say they will not yield what they have won in the war.

Domestic

WASHINGTON.

April 17.—Approving the dismissal of a midshipman from the Naval Academy, Secretary of the Navy Daniels denounces hazing as "a senseless and dangerous practise," and says it will not be tolerated in the institution.

The Senate Department makes a rule forbidding representatives of the Government in foreign countries from becoming pecuniarily interested in business enterprises in those countries.

April 19.—The President, through Secretary of State Bryan, urges the California Legislature to make its proposed antialien land ownership law less objectionable to the Japanese.

The Democratic House caucus approves the Underwood Tariff Bill.

April 20.—Secretary Daniels announces that the Navy Department will send a big fleet on a three-month cruise of the Mediterranean.

April 21.—The nominations of A. E. Strong for Governor of Alaska and Charles E. Davidson for Surveyor-General of Alaska are sent to the Senate by the President.

Senator Chamberlain introduces a resolution for the abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties with Great Britain.

April 23.—It is announced that Secretary of State Bryan will go to Sacramento to confer with the California Legislature concerning the proposed antialien land measure.

GENERAL.

April 18.—Mrs. William C. Story is elected President-General of the D. A. R. at Washington.

April 19.—The late J. P. Morgan's will, which makes the financier's only son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., the principal beneficiary of the estate, is published.

April 22.—John Mitchell, formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America, is appointed Labor Commissioner of the State of New York by Governor Sulzer.

April 23.—The board of arbitration selected under the Erdman Act to settle the controversy between the Firemen's Union and fifty-four Eastern railroads awards a wage increase of from 10 to 12 per cent., to take effect May 5. The firemen contend that the raise should date from July 1, 1912.

A coal mine explosion at Pittsburg kills a hundred or more persons.

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